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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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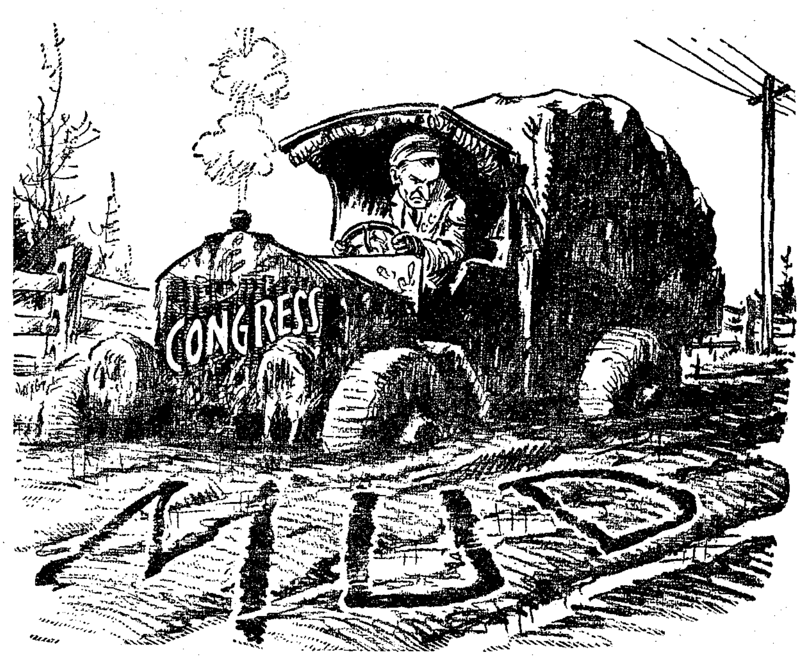
OMINOUS MUTTERINGS AGAINST CONGRESS

SIGNS OF THE BREAKDOWN of parliamentary government in Europe were noted not long ago in an article by Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian and publicist. As especially symptomatic he cited the cases of Italy and Spain, which in the interest of efficiency discarded parliamentary rule for the rule of dictators; and he pointed out a general recent tendency among European countries to turn toward a dictatorship in one form or another. Here in the United States the editorial and news columns of the press echo ominous mutterings which suggest a growing storm of popular resentment over the indecision and inaction which are charged as capital sins against the legislative branch of our Government. Is this a stirring of the same wind which, according to Professor Ferrero, is blowing over Europe? There are those who so interpret it. Many Americans, avers the New York *Times*, "fear not merely that Congress is breaking down, but that representative government is breaking down." "It is astonishing," adds this paper, "from what numbers one may hear the sorrowful assertion that democracy is a failure, and that representative institutions are rapidly going to the dogs."



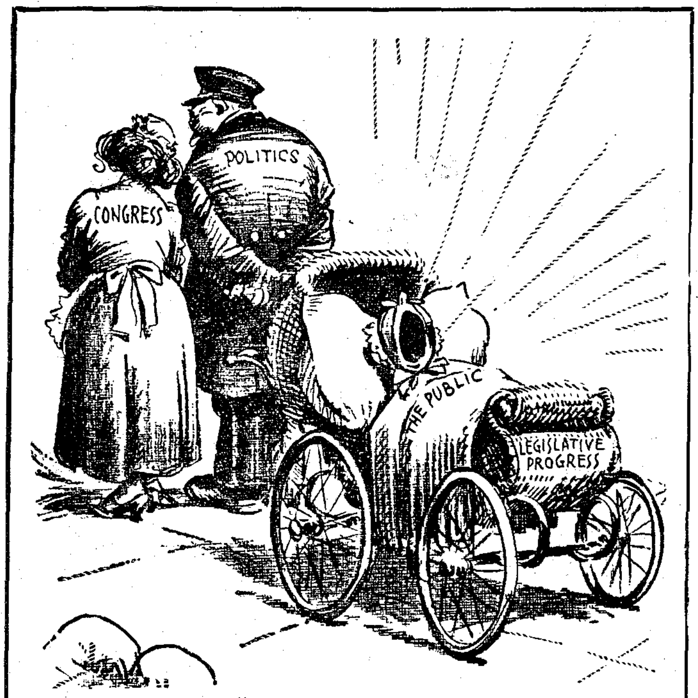
HEAVY GOING

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

What evidence have we that the people's patience is wearing thin where Congress is concerned? In his message of December 6 President Coolidge called the attention of both Houses to thirty-three items of legislation necessary, in his opinion, to the national welfare. Four months later, remarks the Detroit *News*, "not only had none of these thirty-three Executive proposals been acted upon favorably by Congress, but no legislation touching any of the thirty-three subjects involved had been completed. "Tax-reduction, immigration regulation, soldiers' bonus, farm relief, even Administration appropriations, are still in the air," complains the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which notes that "not one thing of country-wide urgency has been settled." Moreover, it adds, "the attitude of the rival regular parties and of the insurgent Republicans does not promise anything else than makeshift substitutes for the legislation carefully planned by the Administration." Congress plays politics and neglects vitally necessary legislation, even while national prosperity is at stake, avers the Cleveland *Times Commercial*.

In fact, the voters throughout the country are "in a rage against Congress," according to reports brought to Washington by political scouts. This rage, says Mark Sullivan in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* is especially bitter among income-tax payers, who sent in their checks on March 15, and who "felt they could have saved one dollar out of every four paid if Congress had been even reasonably diligent." These voters "are in a mood that waits angrily for a chance to vote against every Congressman now in office, both Republicans and Democrats." Examining into the reasons for the failure of Congress to produce the legislation the people demand, Mr. Sullivan mentions the narrow majority of the party which is supposed to have power and responsibility, the declining authority of the party machine in Congress, the changes in the House rules, which have lessened the power of the Speaker, and the fact that "the leaders are shell-shocked into partial helplessness by the revelations of the investigating committees." To quote Mr. Sullivan more fully on these points:

> "Nominally the Republicans have 225 members of the House, as against 206 Democrats, one who is officially classified as Farmer-Labor, one Socialist and one vacancy. Superficially, this would seem to give the Republicans a majority of fifteen. But actually that narrow margin of fifteen is only four more than the number of nominally Republican Congressmen from the single State of Wisconsin, which is ten. On any occasion when these, plus the Congressmen from other States who follow La Follette, decline to vote with the Republicans, the Republican party does not have a majority, and that is all there is to it.
>
> "The second reason for the impotence of Congress is that we have the form of government by parties but the actuality of something else. To the extent that Congressmen are chosen by direct primaries, which is about 50 per cent. of the country, there is no party government nor party discipline. In the old days, when men like Joe Cannon had leadership, if any



"JUST WAKING UP"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

Congressman elected as a Republican should start to go off the reservation, the leader, whether Cannon or some one else, would send a message to the insurgent. The insurgent would be told that if he failed to vote regular on a party measure he would be punished by losing his seat. And the leader could make that threat good. The party leader at Washington would send word to the party leaders in the offending Congressman's district and a new Congressman would be nominated. But since the direct primaries came in that can't be done.

"The insurgent Congressman can laugh and tell the leaders he is not dependent on them for renomination. The insurgent Congressman is able to say that he is responsible only to the people of his district; that he can go back and make a few speeches explaining his insurgency and get away with it.

"Another reason for the impotence of the majority party and the delay in Congressional action is the progressive changes in the rules that have been made over a period of more than ten years. Those changes have been in the direction of taking power away from the leaders and increasing the power of the individual Congressman to insist on amendments, roll-calls, debate and delay.

"Perhaps the final reason for the demoralization of party leadership in this Congress lies in the fact that the leaders really are shell-shocked into partial helplessness by the revelations of the investigation committees. When a Republican party leader is faced by the fact that a Republican Cabinet member did what Fall did, he is, to that extent, deprived of moral courage in asserting whatever degree of authority and personality he might have under different circumstances."

In the Washington *Post* Harry N. Price reports that "the Republicans are worried, and some of them readily admit that they have laid themselves open to the charge that it is a 'do-nothing' Congress." Writing on March 24, Mr. Price says:

"President Coolidge last week made a drive to speed up legislation, so Congress may adjourn June 1. Leading members of both Houses will tell you there is not the shadow of a chance that this can be accomplished. It is all right in the House, but not in the Senate. The tax bill will take up weeks of debate on the floor when it is finally reported. The bonus bill will be discust. Strong effort will be made by the farm bloc to get some agricultural relief legislation through. Then there is packer legislation, reforestation, and the immigration bill, all of which will take time to consider. The Muscle Shoals bill, which has passed the House, is certain to provoke extended discussion in the Senate. Democratic Senators threaten that if the Republicans do not take up the Muscle Shoals bill and get a vote on it, they will not permit adjournment. With these conditions, Democrats say, there is no possibility of adjourning by June 1, or for some time thereafter. All that can be done will be to recess for the national conventions. . . .

"Another consideration that will lead the Democrats to oppose early adjournment is the fact, as they see it, that when Congress is in session they are able to get the ear of the country, whereas if Congress is not in session the Administration has all the best of it in an election year, because it has the field almost to itself."

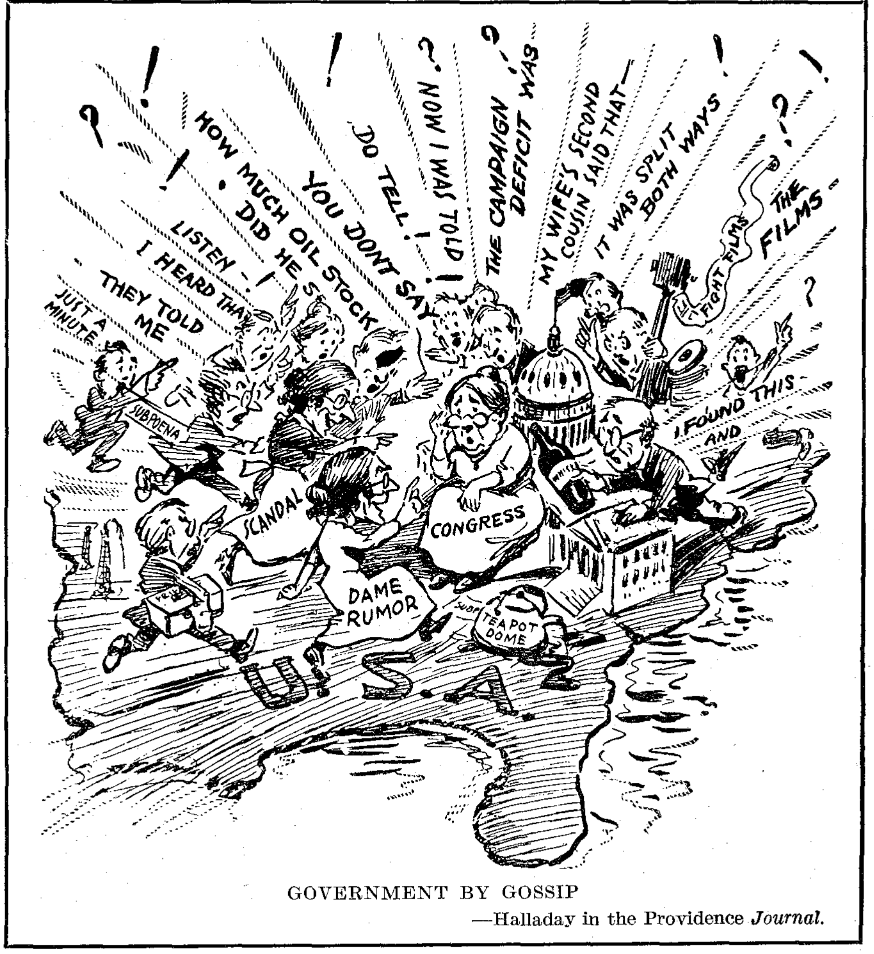
But the Democrats are not to blame, declares David Lawrence in a Washington dispatch to James M. Cox's Dayton *News.* To quote:

"Is the Senate finance committee wasting time in its consideration of the tax bill? Are the Republican leaders asleep at the switch and allowing the legislative program to drift along without propulsion?

"These questions are not being asked by Democrats but by Republicans, for there is evidence that the Administration is chafing under the delays. President Coolidge's conferences with members of Congress in the last days grew out of an effort to cure a situation, which if unchecked may wreck the party's chances for continuance in power. The Democrats are not obstructing; indeed when Representative Longworth, Republican leader, asked the House for unanimous consent so as to speed appropriation bills or work longer sessions, the opposition party did not avail itself of the privilege of combating him.

"So also in the Senate the Democrats are not impeding progress and are said to be willing to assist the Republicans in getting the tax bill reported out of committee so that it may have its chance on the floor."

On the Senate in particular popular criticism seems to focus. The House, editorial observers remark, has some important legislation to its credit, having passed both a tax bill and a bonus



GOVERNMENT BY GOSSIP
—Halladay in the Providence *Journal.*

bill. Moreover, reports Robert Barry in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*—

"House leaders are making frantic efforts to absolve that body of responsibility before the American public for the legislative impotence of the whole Congress. Reflections of popular resentment against Senate neglect of essential legislation for daily harangues over affairs of the committees of investigation are causing something not far removed from panic among many members of the House.

"The House is rushing appropriation bills over to the Senate with all possible speed. It has cleared taxation and the soldier bonus from its calendar. Majority Leader Longworth and his lieutenants are working with President Coolidge to devise a different program with a view to a June adjournment. The House, which reacts more quickly than the Senate to public opinion, wishes to clear its skirts. Its entire membership must face constituents this year. If there is to be resentment at the polls against a 'do-nothing' Congress, the Representatives wish to have their own records as clean as possible."

Turning to the situation in the Senate, Mr. Barry goes on to say:

"The Senate for the most part is sensible of the fact that the public is becoming weary of the political aspects of investigations. No Senator wishes to impede the exposure of a single fact of wrong-doing, but entire afternoons devoted to partizan mud-slinging, mostly by Senators who are not members of the committees of inquiry, are not regarded either as aiding the probes in the slightest degree nor contributing anything to the esteem of the American people for the Senate.

"It would be wholly possible for the Senate to have half a dozen investigations in progress without hampering the legislative business in any appreciable degree. Senator Robinson, the Democratic floor leader, contended yesterday that the political speeches have not obstructed legislation.

"It is a fact, however, which can not be denied by any one who has attended the Teapot Dome and Daugherty investigations, that almost as many Senators not members of those committees have been present at the hearings as committeemen.

"'Murderers' Row,' as the group of knitting women and self-important men has come to be called from inveterate attendance at scandal sessions, has been rivaled by curiosity-bent Senators, who sit on press tables or the leather lounges around the committee during the examination of witnesses."

Asked what was delaying legislation in the Senate, Senator Smoot answered, "talk"; and Senator Borah recently admonished his fellow-Senators that it was time to "dissolve ourselves as a grand jury and enter upon our task of legislation." To quote this Republican Senator from Idaho at greater length—

"Business is being disturbed because people can not pay their taxes. The tax burdens are producing discouraging and demoralizing conditions. We have spent three and a half months, and there is little that would indicate that the tax burden will be lifted when Congress is ended. It is rather indicated that instead of lifting the burdens they will be increased. If this is so, there will be only one verdict.

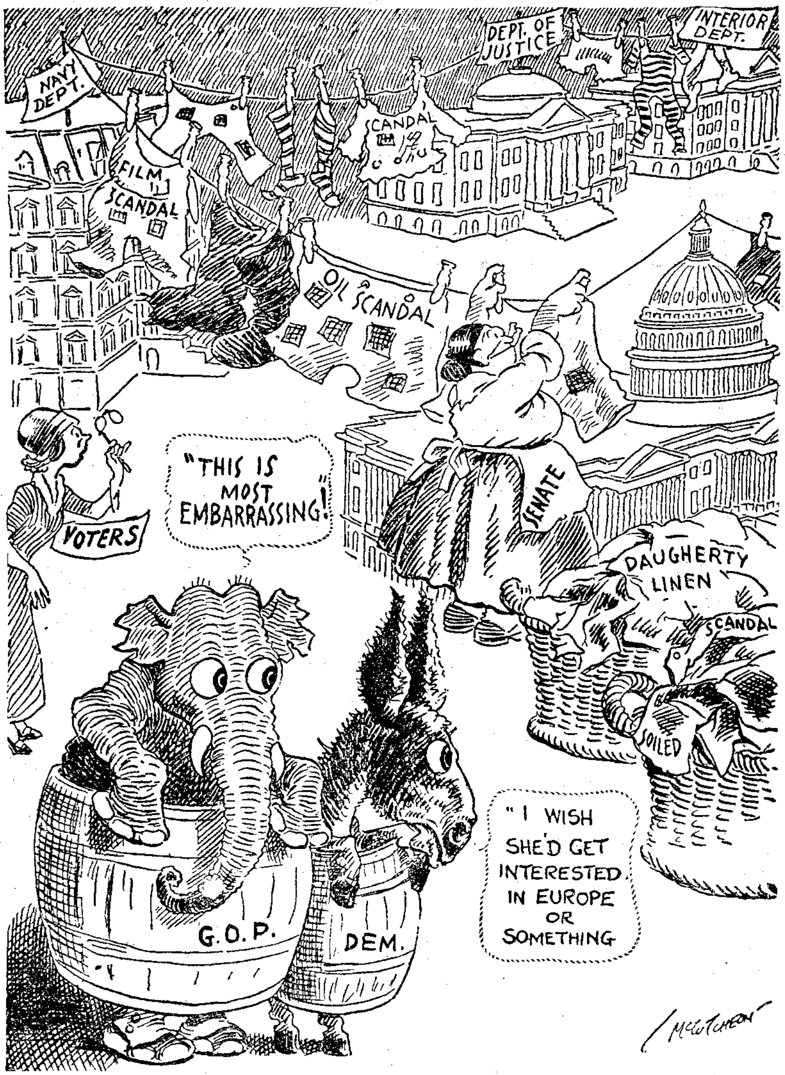
"I do not object to investigations. I am willing that they should proceed in their course. But certainly the hour is near at hand when we should dissolve ourselves as a grand jury and enter upon our task of legislation.

"The next campaign will not be won on the platform at Cleveland or on the candidate at Cleveland. If we are successful, it will be on what we do here now. We must make our record here, and if we are anxious to continue on in power we must see about our legislative task."

The case against the Senate is thus vigorously stated by the New York *Evening Post* in reply to an implication by Senator Caraway that that paper had decried the efforts of the Senate to uncover corruption:

"We have not, as Senator Caraway insinuates, ever defended any of the 'crooks,' sought to shield any one, or to hide any one's sins of omission or commission. We have suggested that the Senate was getting so far afield in side issues to its inquiries that the success of these was being threatened. What we do decry and what a resentful public decries is the poisonous partizanship that welcomes rumor rather than fact, that feeds its mud-batteries with gossip, and that seeks to murder character by innuendo.

"The Senate is weeks behind its normal legislative program. In nearly four months it has not passed a single measure of any importance other than routine appropriation bills. What we do decry is this very thing—this and the partizan malice and narrow-minded hate that has been a clamorous accompaniment to the oil and other inquiries, and that is threatening to ruin or discredit these investigations and discredit the Senate with them."



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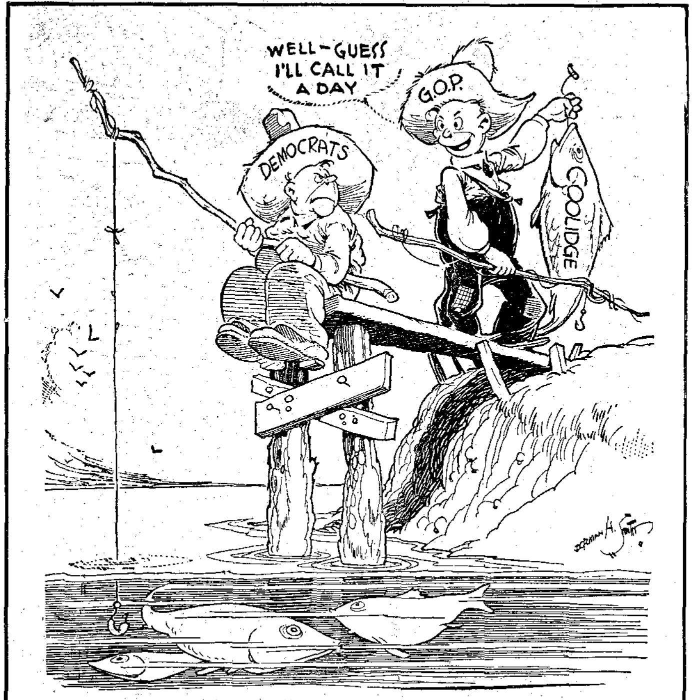
IT'S WASHDAY EVERY DAY IN WASHINGTON
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

But the criticism of the Senate that has attracted most attention, both in the press of the country and in the Senate itself, was uttered by no less an authority than Representative Frederick H. Gillett, Speaker of the House. Addressing the Amherst Alumni Association of Boston, Speaker Gillett called attention to the steadily growing powers of the Senate, and added:

"I wish the stature of its members had kept pace. It still has wise statesmen, but they are not the ones who of late have filled the columns of *The Congressional Record*. There have recently come into prominence new types which seem to revel in personalities, which never grapple with policies, but find delight in circulating abuse and besmirching reputations."

COOLIDGE IN THE DAKOTAS

THE PRESIDENTIAL CALM in the face of Teapot Dome scandals, Cabinet shifts, and an unresponsive Congress is explained by the Washington correspondent of a Democratic newspaper. The voting in the Republican primaries in the Dakotas, writes Charles Michelson in the New York *World*, "has demonstrated that the hope of the Democrats —that the oil disclosures and the dissatisfaction at the President's vacillation about Attorney-General Daugherty had turned the rank and file of his party against the President—is ill founded." More encouraging than the President's plurality victory in North Dakota over Senators La Follette and Johnson was his unexpectedly strong showing against Hiram Johnson in South Dakota—this, we are told, was "the biggest thing that has happened to him thus far in the campaign." For several editors and Washington correspondents point out that the Hiram Johnson forces had concentrated everything on South Dakota, that the candidate himself carried on a vigorous stump campaign, and that he was supported by the State machine and the strongest of the party leaders. Administration leaders are said in a New York *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) dispatch to believe that the President's defeat of Senator Johnson in North Dakota "sounded the death-knell of Johnson's hopes of becoming a formidable contender, and the demonstration of the President's strength in South Dakota strengthen this conviction." And the failure of Hiram Johnson to carry South Dakota by a larger vote is taken by papers like the Dallas *News* (Dem.) and Seattle *Times* (Ind.) as proof that his candidacy is hopeless. Comment on the Dakota primary results from the papers favoring Senator Johnson has not reached our office.


WELL-GUESS I'LL CALL IT A DAY
G.O.P.
DEMOCRATS
COOLIDGE

FISHERMAN'S LUCK

—Smith in the Jersey City *Journal.*

While "a candidate from New England is not expected to show strength in the West, Mr. Coolidge's farmer background is undoubtedly helping," writes David Lawrence. The President, similarly notes the New York *Times*, "has seemed to be a favorite with the Republican farmers" in the Dakotas. The news from North Dakota and South Dakota is only partial evidence of the "very substantial Coolidge sentiment in the country at large," argues the Providence *Journal*, which would have us remember "that in addition to the election of Coolidge delegates by the primaries in New Hampshire and North Dakota, various other States have the last few weeks been piling up a great total of Coolidge delegates by the old-fashioned convention method. So far not a delegate has been pledged to any one else." A fourth of the delegates to the convention, notes the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), have now been selected, and—

> "Every one of them is pledged to support President Coolidge. That record has not been equaled in a generation. Roosevelt, with all his popularity, was never so nearly the unanimous choice of his party."

The President's friends, we read in the Washington dispatches, already count on more than the 555 delegates necessary to nominate him in the convention. Already 256 are instructed, according to this table printed by the New York *Herald Tribune.*

State	No. of delegates		No. of delegates
Colorado	15	New Hampshire	11
Georgia	2	New Mexico	9
Idaho	11	North Carolina	22
Iowa	29	North Dakota	13
Kansas	21	South Carolina	11
Kentucky	27	Tennessee	4
Louisiana	13	Virginia	17
Minnesota	27	Philippines	2
Mississippi	12		
Missouri	10	Total	256

In addition to these and in addition to considerable strength in the important delegations from Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Texas, Missouri, and Michigan, the following entire State delegations are counted on to vote for Mr. Coolidge:

State	No. of delegates	State	No. of delegates
Alabama	16	Rhode Island	13
Connecticut	17	Tennessee	28
Delaware	9	Vermont	11
Kansas	2	Washington	17
Maine	15	West Virginia	19
Massachusetts	39		
New Jersey	31		
New York	91	Total	308

If we turn for a moment to notice the North Dakota vote, in which Coolidge had less than a majority, but ran well ahead of La Follette and Johnson, we find the Minneapolis *Journal* declaring that the result might please all concerned:

> "Since Coolidge won the decision and the delegation goes to him, the President's supporters profess themselves content.
>
> "Since La Follette ran second, despite his withdrawal of his name and the necessity for resorting to 'stickers,' his followers proclaim this as demonstrating his great strength as nominee of a 'third party.'
>
> "Since La Follette and Johnson together polled some seventeen thousand more votes than did the President, the Hiram Johnson men declare they have demonstrated that North Dakota is an anti-Coolidge State."

Fargo dispatches to the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Herald Tribune* (Rep.) say President Coolidge's strength was largely due to his strong attitude in favor of farm-relief measures, but the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks it "hard to see how any so-called regular Republican can have pleasurable illusions about the outcome of the Presidential primary in North Dakota."

While attention is being called to the smooth progress of the Coolidge boom, as far as delegates may be concerned, there are hints that the President's popularity may not be increasing. For instance, the New York *World* says editorially that "the great confidence which greeted his accession to office is rapidly dwindling," because "he presents the picture of a man who is reluctant and undecided." And a Baltimore *Sun* correspondent, who has been making inquiries in the Middle West, finds that the President does not "stand as well" with Republicans there as he did a few months ago; that there is beginning to be a feeling "that instead of a resolute, big man down there in the White House, what we really have is a rather dismayed little man who is wondering which is the way out."

McADOO'S MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

AS DECISIVE AS SHERMAN'S march to the sea was William G. McAdoo's triumphal progress through the Georgia primaries, so the candidate's friends seem to think, as they consider how he swept the State "from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light," defeating Oscar W. Underwood by a two-to-one popular vote and winning complete control of the Democratic State convention which will elect the delegates to the national convention in New York. This spectacular victory, according to Mr. McAdoo's campaign manager, means that the ex-Secretary "has reassumed the lead for the nomination which some thought he had lost through the Teapot Dome oil disclosures." Mr. McAdoo's friends in Washington, says one correspondent, "are wonderfully cheered." David Lawrence, a veteran political observer, declares that the McAdoo campaign "seems to have taken on a new lease of life since the victory in Georgia." But other correspondents agree with Henry Suydam of the Brooklyn *Eagle* that while "the Georgia result will add morally to McAdoo's candidacy, it is not seen how anything can bring him back to his first strength." And several of these watchers at the Capital conclude that the McAdoo victory in Georgia and expected victories in other friendly States may make him a strong—perhaps the strongest—figure in the convention, unable to get the nomination himself, but probably in a position to name the final candidate. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) feels that the Georgia primary really "reflects the weakness of Underwood rather than the strength of McAdoo," and the New York *Telegram and Evening Mail* interprets it as "the death-knell of the Alabaman's hope," altho in Senator Underwood's own State of Alabama, several papers consider it as natural that Mr. McAdoo should carry Georgia, the State in which he was born, as that Senator Underwood should have carried his native commonwealth of Alabama. As the Savannah *News* in Georgia puts it, "each has carried what he has been pleased to look upon as his native State." And the Wilmington (Del.) *Every Evening* (Dem.) suggests that "a real test between the two Southerners must be taken in some State as far away from Georgia and Alabama as possible."

In its broader aspects the important fact in the Georgia primary, as seen by such Democratic dailies as the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, Louisville *Post*, and Dallas *News*, is that it restores Mr. McAdoo to his place as leading candidate for the Democratic nomination. The national significance of the Georgia victory is summed up as follows by the editor of the Atlanta *Journal*, a strong McAdoo supporter:

> "In the first place, it eliminates Senator Underwood as a serious contender for the nomination. Further, it so enhances McAdoo's prospects that one may fairly well predict that he will go into the convention not only with more votes than Woodrow Wilson received on the first ballot in 1912, but probably with as many votes as Champ Clark mustered at the peak of his majority.
>
> "Mr. McAdoo's sweeping victory in Georgia indicates that he either will carry the solid South himself, or will have the ultimate support of the delegates therefrom, even tho they be instructed to cast a complimentary ballot for their favorite sons.
>
> "Besides vouchsafing Mr. McAdoo twenty-eight additional votes in that convention and thus strengthening the probability of his having the entire South's support, Georgia's overwhelming endorsement of his candidacy serves once for all to eliminate the Doheny matter as a campaign issue, insofar as McAdoo is concerned. His opponents in the Georgia contest made the most they could of his name having been gratuitously lugged into the Doheny affair, but the Democrats of this State were neither deceived or misled. Nor, in my opinion, will the American people be deceived or misled.
>
> "Representing as he does the antithesis of the foregone Republican nominee, holding a record of statesmanly and historic service to his country, and being withal a two-fisted tenacious fighter, as well as a heart-winning personality, William G. McAdoo will prove in the other States as he proved in Georgia that democracy's rank and file look upon him as their foremost progressive. If there be party leaders who do not realize this now, they assuredly will realize it later."

And there is another thing which Arthur Brisbane is willing to say "positively" in the Hearst papers:

> "Mr. McAdoo still holds all of his influence with organized labor, and especially with railroad men.
>
> "They don't care anything about Doheny and the Tea Pot Dome. They are for McAdoo. And if he should be nominated there would be many a vote, ordinarily Republican, cast for him."

On the other hand, the St. Louis *Star* sees no "evidence of great strength or popularity" in Mr. McAdoo's Georgia victory. Neither does Frank R. Kent, the Baltimore *Sun's* Washington correspondent, who asks us to consider these things in connection with the Georgia vote:

> "Months ago that State was organized, financed and fenced for McAdoo, and it has been counted in the McAdoo column for a long time.
>
> "He was born in the State and lived there for a long time.
>
> "He was a newsboy in Augusta and a lawyer in Millard.
>
> "Just before the primaries he stumped the State, following the route of Sherman's march to the sea—from Marietta to Savannah, and doubling back to Augusta.
>
> "He spoke in less than ten days to more than 20,000 people.
>
> "He had the powerful support of the Ku Klux Klan, the W. C. T. U., and the Anti-Saloon League.
>
> "Nearly all the Georgia newspapers were for him, and there was, perhaps, less printed in Georgia about the Doheny and other incidents that have hurt him than anywhere else—and what was printed was in friendly vein."

While the New York *World* (Dem.) does not believe Mr. McAdoo can be nominated, it acknowledges the strength of his organization, and it considers the "real strategy" of that

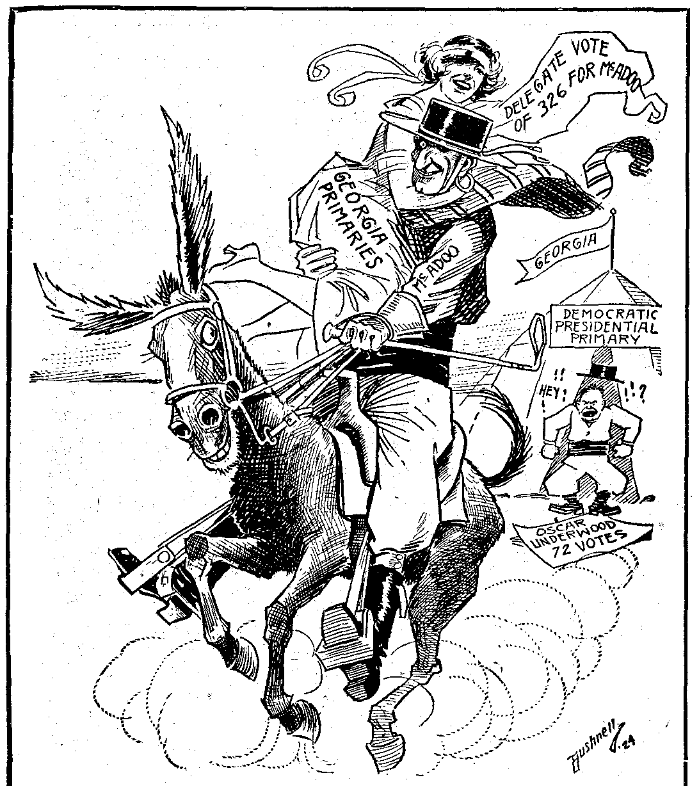
Wide World photograph

WITH OLD FRIENDS IN GEORGIA

These two Georgians, here photographed with the smiling Mr. McAdoo, took care of him as a baby and lived to see him endorsed for the Presidential nomination by the Democrats of the State.

organization to be something like this: "altho its leaders are conscious that their chance to nominate their leader is small, they are well convinced of their ability to assure the nomination of some other candidate, to dominate his campaign, and to reap a rich reward in patronage if he is successful."

"Some other candidate," may be found in the long list of names of "deserving Democrats" published in the New York *Times*, which tells of a canvass by Democratic leaders in New York revealing at least twenty-six aspirants, avowed or receptive, who are practically certain to receive votes in the convention. Here is the list by States:



THE KIDNAPER
—Bushnell in the Central Press Association.

Alabama, Senator Oscar W. Underwood; Arkansas, Senator Joseph T. Robinson; California, William G. McAdoo; Colorado, Governor William E. Sweet; Connecticut, Homer S. Cummings, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Florida, William J. Bryan; Illinois, Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago; Indiana, Senator Samuel M. Ralston and former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall; Iowa, E. T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture; Kansas, Governor Jonathan M. Davis; Louisiana, Governor John M. Parker; Missouri, Senator James A. Reed; Montana, Senators Thomas J. Walsh and B. K. Wheeler; Nebraska, Governor Charles W. Bryan; New Jersey, Governor George S. Silzer; New York, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Senator Royal S. Copeland and William R. Hearst; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy; Ohio, James M. Cox, former Governor and Democratic nominee for President in 1920; Tennessee, Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Texas, Governor Pat M. Neff; Virginia, Senator Carter Glass; West Virginia, John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

While Senator Reed has apparently taken himself out of the running, there are several names which may be put in the place of his. For here are ten more gentlemen who have been seriously put forward as Democratic Presidential timber:

President A. A. Murphree of the University of Florida, Mr. Bryan's choice; ex-Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio; Congressman John M. Garner of Texas; Brand Whitlock; Mayor John F. Hylan of New York; ex-Secretary Newton D. Baker; John Hessin Clarke of Ohio, formerly Justice of the United States Supreme Court; Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi; Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York; and Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

AMERICAN FOOD FOR GERMAN CHILDREN

"A HUNGRY GERMAN CHILD is just as hungry as a child of any other nationality," maintains the Washington *Star*, in an editorial strongly approving the recent action of the House of Representatives in voting to appropriate $10,000,000 for the relief of women and children in Germany. "When we were considering a similar gift to Russia," declares the New York *Sun* in reply to the critics of this humanitarian project, "no questions were brought up as to whether food was lacking because of floods, droughts, or Bolshevism. Instead, our Government opened its purse to feed them that hungered." To quote the Washington paper further:

"Whatever may have been the sins of the German rulers, the German children were responsible neither for the war nor for its frightfulness, and the time has not yet come when the American people are ready to sentence the innocent to share the punishment of the guilty.

"It was a telling argument against the appropriation that many millions of German wealth is sequestered outside of Germany and should have been used for the purchase of foodstuffs before an appeal to charity. This argument was telling, because beyond a doubt it is true. It also undoubtedly is true that there is in Germany sufficient food to prevent starvation were it equitably distributed. These facts make it seem rather inconsistent that money taxed from American taxpayers should be voted for German relief, but they do not alter the paramount fact that neither sequestered wealth nor hoarded foodstuffs will lessen hunger pangs unless they are made available for that purpose.

"If the Senate concurs in the House bill, and the money is appropriated, the American people will not begrudge the gift, but the effect is likely to be a considerable stiffening of sentiment in favor of making the German Government and the German industrialists toe the scratch. If American bounty must be called upon to save German women and children from starvation, it is too much to expect there will be continued patience with German evasion and double-dealing. For it undoubtedly is a fact that had the rulers of Germany, official and non-official, played the game fairly there would not exist in Germany to-day conditions which make necessary an appeal to American charity."

Other editors, however great their sympathy for Germany's starving people, nevertheless feel obliged to point out the other side to the question. Several of them see in this proposed gift of $10,000,000 the hand of politics. "Of all the transparent political plays under consideration in Congress, none is more transparent than this," avers the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*. For, we are told, the resolution authorizing the appropriation was passed by the House of Representatives on March 24, with the stipulation that the grain and food supplies which it is used to purchase shall be bought in the United States, through farmers' organizations whenever possible, and that such food supplies shall be shipped abroad in Shipping Board vessels—thus, notes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "doing something for the dirt farmer, something to make the Merchant Marine deficit look smaller, and something to corral the German-American vote." This is also the view of the Columbus paper, which says:

"Secretary Hoover, after an investigation instituted by President Coolidge, recently reported that conditions in Germany are not such as to call for relief from our Federal Treasury. There is a well-defined conviction that wealthy people in Germany, who have deposited their money in other countries to evade their own responsibilities, are amply able to look after the needs of the German poor, if they would. It is a case for private subscriptions, not a Federal appropriation; for charity, not for politics."

The Baltimore paper, which criticizes the action of the House, admits that many Germans are suffering from lack of food, and that it is right and proper for us to contribute something toward alleviating their distress. Nevertheless, *The Evening Sun* observes:

"If all the hungry people in the world could be fed bounteously from the surplus farm products of this country, bought by the Government at high prices, and transported in Shipping Board ships, how fine that would be for everybody—except the American taxpayer!"

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GREECE, THE WORLD'S LATEST REPUBLIC

KING GEORGE OF GREECE MAY BE DOWN, but from the capital of Roumania he declares that he is not out, despite the recent action of the Greek National Assembly abolishing the present Gluecksburg dynasty, and establishing a republic on condition that such a decision be confirmed by the people by plebiscite. Unfortunately for King George, the resolution also includes the banishment of the royal family and the compulsory sale of their property. "The monarchical institution can no longer exist in Greece, nor can the Gluecksburg dynasty be restored," declares *The National Herald*, a Greek newspaper published in New York City. The fact that a descendant of King Constantine occupied the throne "has been a stumbling-block to the reconciliation of the Greeks after their recent misfortunes," says this New York daily. That this action is not at all unexpected, however, will be evident on turning back to our issue of December 29, where it is taken as a foregone conclusion in the article entitled, "Another King Out." But now that King George has been ousted, "the fundamental thing," asserts another Greek paper, *Atlantis*, also of New York, "is in what way Greece will be governed." The present régime, says this daily, is "an unpopular, unconstitutional, and unparliamentary oligarchy." Thus we see a clash when Greek meets Greek.

Turning for a moment to the calm American interpretation of the Republican movement in Greece, we find the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer* saying:

> "Formal action of the Greek Parliament in declaring a republic and excluding from Greece all members of the Gluecksburg dynasty is but the logical consequence of the dethronement of King George II. The Greek sentiment is anti-Gluecksburg rather than anti-monarchical. It is felt that the progeny of King Constantine, the man who brought Greece to the verge of national ruin, and of Queen Sophia, sister of the Hohenzollern ex-Kaiser, can not be a valuable royal asset.
>
> "No monarch was more popular than Constantine; no royal family more firmly established than the Gluecksburgs. It required a long course of fatuous blundering under the direction of his Prussian wife to bring Constantine down from the heights of popularity to the depths of execration. George II and his relatives are paying the penalty of the folly of a former generation. They may be pitied, but with the pity there must be a feeling that Greece is doubtless better off without them."

"Greece was never free from sinister influences under a monarchy," agrees *The National Herald*. Continues this Greek paper:

> "The monarchical régime in Greece has been shown to be a farce. By nature the Greeks are a free-thinking people. Monarchy, and especially the Gluecksburg type, could not flourish in the land of Demosthenes. The monarchical régime in Greece was a source of intrigues and division."

When the Greeks banished King George, notes the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, they put a Regent in his place. This régime still continues. But on April 13, we are reminded by the New York *World*, "Greece will hold an election to ratify the revolution establishing a republic." And, adds *The World:*

> "The friends of Greece will hope that a full vote will be polled and that the result will be overwhelming, one way or the other. The greatest calamity that can happen is an indecisive vote, for that would mean that the defeated party, whether Royalist or Republican, would continue an agitation to upset the régime. An overwhelming vote either way should at least give Greece sufficient stability and political repose to enable her people to deal with the enormous economic and social problems produced by defeat in the Turkish War and the presence of the refugees."

King George, on the other hand, declares in a manifesto broadcast to the Greek people, that he will not abdicate the Greek throne, and that he does not recognize the action of the Constituent Assembly dethroning him, "because it was done under military pressure and against the wishes of the people." And we are told in a monarchist statement from Athens that—

> "Representatives of the constitutional parties, confronted with such a flagrant contravention of the people's rights by the high-handed resolution putting an end to the dynasty and establishing a republic, feel an obligation to interpret the general protest of the Hellenic people against this most serious political crime committed by a Government representing only one particular oligarchy. They denounce this crime to the civilized world and hold the Government responsible for its consequences in the certainty that the people will defeat by all legal means any and every endeavor to deprive them of their constitutional rights."

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"I WOULD RATHER BE THE HUMBLEST ATHENIAN CITIZEN,"

Said King George last December, "than endure the humiliations that have been heaped upon me." Now, however, that the Greek Assembly has dethroned him, he has changed his mind. He is here shown with Queen Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania.

"The situation is not a rosy one," observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and Arthur Brisbane, writing in the New York *American*, reminds us that "it takes more than a resolution by the Greek Assembly to make a republic." The Greek *Atlantis* also foresees trouble in the weeks to come. For—

> "It is certain that those who are going to carry out this plebiscite have taken measures to prevent the majority of the people from expressing their will, because they are not so stupid as to invite another rejection of their plans by the nation.
>
> "The main struggle in Greece does not concern the change in government, but the recognition of the right of the people to manage their own destiny. If the leaders of the present régime deny the Greek people the right of self-government, then whatever they do to-day will not last for a long time. But if, by abolishing the dynasty, they confine themselves to the establishing of a new form of government, allowing at the same time the Greek people to govern themselves according to their own sovereign will, then it is possible that the change will be carried through without internal disorder and without civil war."

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TO END "LAME DUCK" CONGRESSES

ONE OF THE FEW CONSTRUCTIVE MEASURES passed by either the Senate or the House during the present session, in the opinion of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, is the Norris resolution ending "lame duck" Congresses, recently passed by the Senate, 63 to 7. Under this proposed amendment to the Constitution, the newly elected President would be inaugurated and the Senate would convene in January. The short session would be done away with. The outgoing President would mark time no longer. As the Chicago paper puts it, "The Government would be ruled by a President and a Congress who have received a fresh mandate at the polls." Thus, remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.), "there is set on foot a movement for the correction of one of the conspicuous defects in our present form of Government." The Norris resolution now goes to the House of Representatives, and if that body passes it the proposed amendment will be submitted to the States for ratification.

"The possibility of Congress being controlled by Members repudiated at the polls months before was not dreamed of by the framers of the Constitution," declares the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal.* Yet each year, avers the Norfolk paper, we see the assembling of a "lame duck" Congress, and "an orgy of legislation known as the short session," in which there are "innumerable opportunities for frustrating the will of the people." Under the proposed plan, notes the independent Washington *Star*, "a Congress elected in November would assemble in January, avoiding the lapse of thirteen months, as is now the case, before functioning. Moreover, in case the choice of President is thrown into the House of Representatives, the Chief Executive would be elected by a Congress fresh from the people." As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) explains:

> "Our Federal Government was formulated 137 years ago. It was geared low in harmony with the period that saw its birth. There were then no railroads, no telegraph or telephone, no travel or communication by air. It was a long journey to Washington for many Members of Congress, who had to go through a virgin country by coach or horseback, or at best by canal. It required much time for the legislators to arrange personal and business affairs and get to the capital. So it was stipulated that unless Congress ordered otherwise it should meet each year on the first Monday in December, the first session of each Congress coming thirteen months after election.
>
> "More than a century and third have passed, and the nation has learned a good many things from hard practise that the fathers of the Constitution could not know. We know, for instance, that deferring the assembling of Congress for thirteen months after election accomplishes no good result. On the contrary, it prevents prompt fulfilment of popular mandates and is the negation of popular government. It tends to destroy the bond of understanding between Congressmen and their constituents.
>
> "With this amendment a part of the organic law, each new Congress will assemble two months after election. No Member of House or Senate repudiated at the polls would return to Congress after election even for a single day. Special sessions would become rare. The Presidential inauguration might lose something of its social and spectacular importance, but it would occur at a time much better calculated than now to give the office the utility and responsibility that rightly belongs to it."

"The Senate of the last Congress passed favorably on the Norris resolution," remarks the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), "and there should be no further delay by the House in getting the Norris resolution before the States for ratification." The present arrangement, points out the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "belongs to a period when Senators were elected by legislatures, most of which didn't meet until after the beginning of the new year. Now Senators are chosen by the people at the same time that Representatives are chosen." Furthermore, says the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "the House should approve the amendment speedily. We are confident that three-fourths of the States would ratify it with little delay."

A GOLDEN A. E. F. FOR FRANCE

THE MOST IMPORTANT WORLD NEWS in many months is not the news that has come out of England or Russia or Mexico or Italy, or even Washington, declares the conservative *Wall Street Journal*, but what this financial daily designates as "the fourth German war defeat." In other words, the announcement that J. P. Morgan and Co., fiscal agents in the United States of the French Government, have established a credit in this country of $100,000,000 for the Bank of France, is a victory for that country in its battle to stabilize the franc, and therefore a defeat for German financiers who are said to have been trying to carry the franc down to the level of the German mark. "Fanciful as it may seem, there is in this timely loan by the house of Morgan something like the arrival of the first American troops in Europe in 1917," notes the Manchester *Union.* Incidentally, it should be added, a similar credit of £4,000,000 was established at about the same time by London bankers.

The first effect of the Morgan "loan" was psychological. The mere knowledge of the existence of the huge credit was sufficient to cause a dramatic recovery of the franc. In less than a week its value increased more than 30 per cent. But the important thing about the "loan," says the New York *World*, is not that it ended for the time being the downward plunge of the franc, but that "it follows and rests upon the assurances of the French Government that taxes will be increased, expenditures cut down, and other measures taken to balance the French budget." Prominent international bankers in New York profess to see in the Morgan credit the end of the German reparations tangle, the arrival of a workable agreement between France and Germany, and the beginning of economic revival in Europe. As *The Wall Street Journal* points out:

> "Germany was never conquered in the great World War; she was only defeated. Physically disarmed, she started a war for world wreckage, industrially and financially.
>
> "She declared herself bankrupt, but meant to lead France into the way of paper inflation and bankruptcy. France refused the temptation to inflation and easy money, dug deeper into her soil, threw out the German duds and raised bigger crops than ever. She kept the exchanges in her favor, and her peasants continued to buy Treasury notes and bear the burden of reconstruction of the devastated areas.
>
> "This was the second defeat for Germany.
>
> "Then France sent 10 per cent. of her army, at expense only of transportation for troops and food, into the Ruhr, to collect 10 per cent. of what Germany manufactured and sent out from the Ruhr.
>
> "Germany replied with the war of 'passive resistance' under which she undertook to pay idle workingmen by the printing-press. The result was bankruptcy yet more complete for Germany and the entire destruction of the paper mark.
>
> "This was Germany's third defeat. She resumed work and began again to send coal and goods into France.
>
> "Then all over the world German propaganda sprang up: 'Sell the franc short! France must go bankrupt like Germany!'
>
> "Again France finds her ally in England and America, and, under the leadership of the house of Morgan, Germany again goes down to defeat; for more than $100,000,000 are placed behind the Bank of France, the French Government and the French franc. All honor to the house of Morgan! All honor to England and American finance! All honor to France!
>
> "It is probable that little of the $100,000,000 French credit will actually be used. The effectiveness of the arrangement lies more in its psychology than in the use of the funds for the purchase of francs in the open market."

The Morgan credit is secured, dollar for dollar, by French gold francs. In statements by the Morgan firm and the Bank of France, which occupies in that country much the same position as the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States, we are told:

> "We have formed a banking group which has undertaken to establish very important credits in favor of the Bank of France. The bank, with the consent of the French Government, has

agreed that in the event the credit is not at maturity liquidated in other ways, gold in amount equal to the loan shall be shipped to us in New York.

"In connection with this credit the Governor of the Bank of France makes to us the following statement:

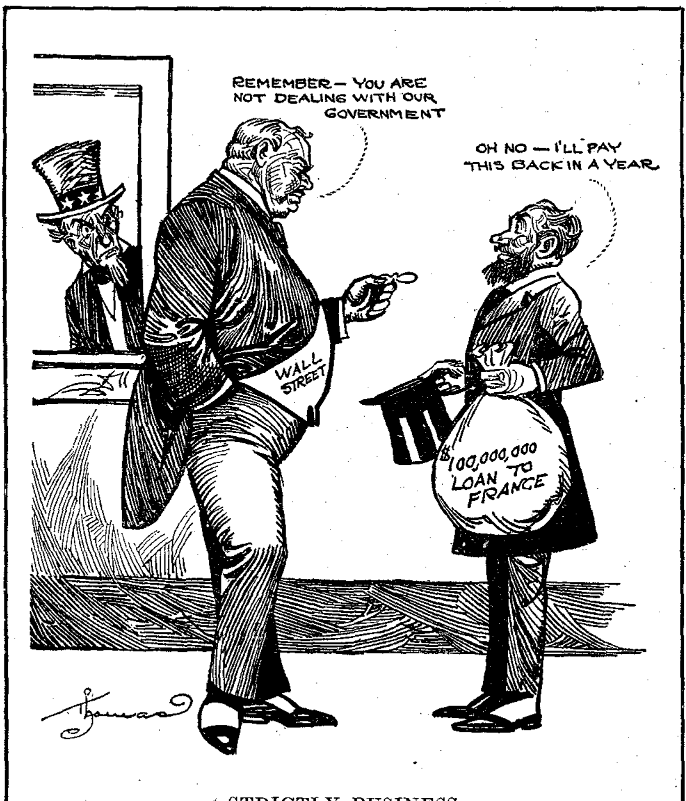
"'After having conferred with the Government, I am in a position to assure you that complete measures are going to be taken to ameliorate the financial situation. As long as the financial situation will not have been seriously ameliorated, the Government will make no appeal for credit except for the funding of the floating debt, and subsequently it will issue no loan even for the completion of the reconstruction of the liberated regions without having assured the service of the loan by normal budgetary receipts.'"

France's floating debt, says a Paris cable to the New York *Times*, is 70,000,000,000 francs. So far, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "one of the fundamental objections to loaning money to France has been the failure of the French to even attempt to balance their budget. Now, however, the Bank of France assures us that measures are to be taken to better the financial situation." And if this is done, thinks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "France's financial position should soon correspond to her remarkably good economic position." These, it seems, are the sentiments of Mr. Morgan himself, for he said at Nice a few days later, in one of his very rare interviews:

> "We have absolute confidence not only in the resources of your country, but even more in the intelligent and industrious population. . . . Your national wealth has increased to formidable proportions during the last two years.
>
> "Let France continue in this course and before two years have elapsed she will have reconquered, from the economic view-point, the preponderating situation she enjoyed before the war."

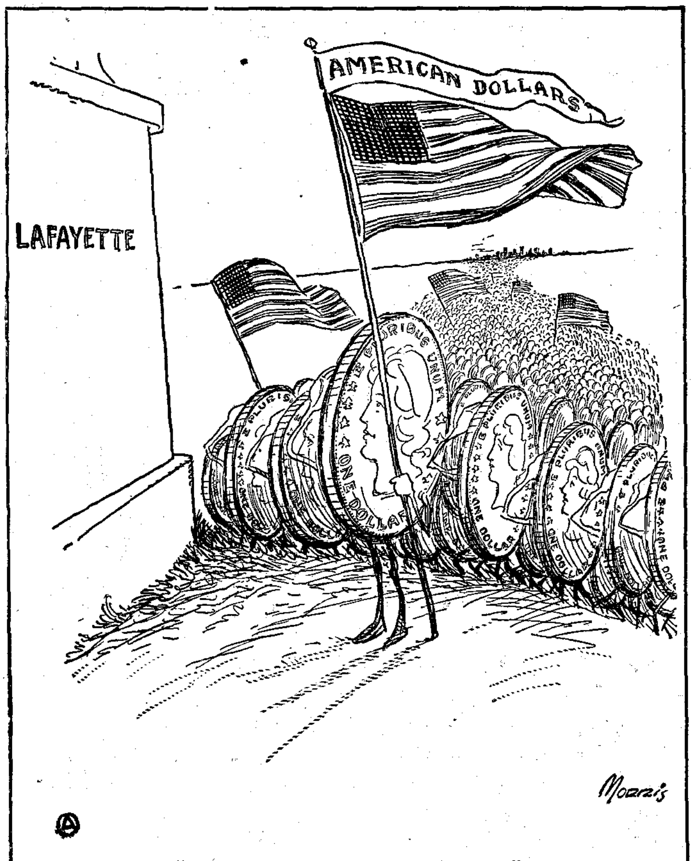
According to David Lawrence, who writes in the Washington *Star:*

> "The impression one gets here, especially since the Morgan loan was announced, is that European affairs at last are on the mend and that important developments may be looked for in the next several months which may have their reflex in increased purchases of American farm products and manufactured goods because, as the fiscal situation is improved, foreign currencies will have a greater purchasing power."


REMEMBER— YOU ARE NOT DEALING WITH OUR GOVERNMENT
OH NO — I'LL PAY THIS BACK IN A YEAR.
WALL STREET
$100,000,000 LOAN TO FRANCE
Thomas

STRICTLY BUSINESS

—Thomas in the Detroit *News.*



"LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

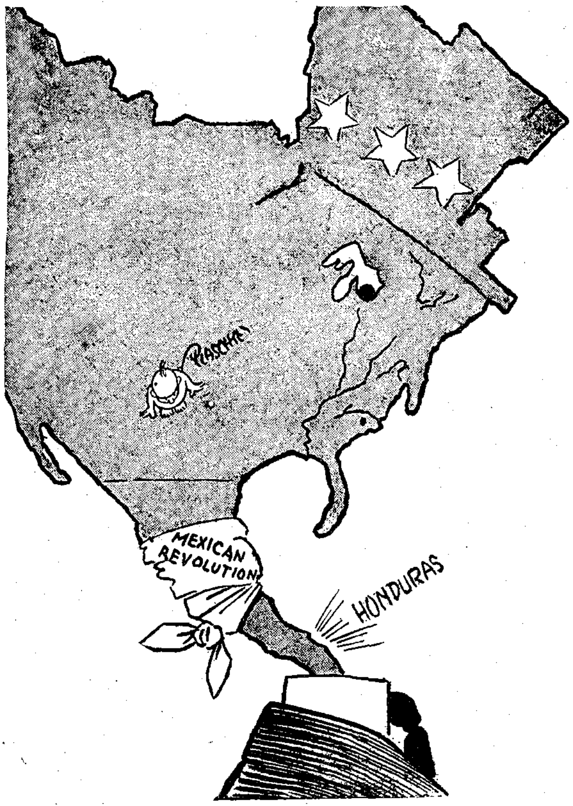
The Morgan credit, other Washington correspondents tell us, is expected to carry the French Government through the elections, due in a few weeks, by holding up the value of the franc and encouraging voting support. It is also looked upon as a forerunner of a series of such credits, or "loans," which eventually will aid Europe to regain her footing and thus stimulate the movement of foreign trade from the United States.

"But sweeping reforms will be required to carry out the pledges made by the Bank of France to the Morgan firm," maintains the New York *Herald*, which since has been absorbed by the New York *Tribune*. "This emergency blood transfer by Dr. Morgan has had the effect of giving the franc new strength," admits the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* "but it is still desperately sick." "The fundamental trouble," thinks the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, "is that France has imposed on herself an inflation of bonded indebtedness such as no nation ever before experienced." And another Chicago daily, *The Tribune*, warns its readers against propaganda in favor of cancelation of the French war debt to the United States. Says *The Tribune:*

> "A French debt of approximately $4,000,000,000 is still due to the United States Government. It has never even been funded; the interest has not been paid upon it; and France has not indicated that it intends to pay. On the contrary, all the indications have been to the effect that France does not intend to put the obligation in businesslike form, or to pay. Yet France has paid, and is paying, principal and interest on commercial loans regularly. That makes its credit good with the bankers. Incidentally it makes the bankers willing to have the public indebtedness ignored or stricken off in order to continue profitable private financial relations. Since that attitude has been apparent in American financial circles with reference to France, it is logical to assume that the attitude will be strengthened when $100,000,000 is added to such debts. It means that propaganda for cancellation of the public debt will be greater now than before. We must guard against that."

TOO MANY PRESIDENTS IN HONDURAS

TOO MANY COOKS, it seems, have spoiled the Honduran broth. For just as the last American Marines are withdrawn from the interior garrisons of Haiti, and Obregon has succeeded in restoring order in Mexico, the Republic of Honduras stages a three-sided revolt in which our Marines and our Consulate were fired upon—with no casualties—and American lives threatened and property damaged. In fact, one Eastern editor remarks, if Americans read the obscure inside pages of the newspapers with the same care they devote to the front pages featuring Washington scandal, they would know that Secretary Hughes has severed diplomatic relations with the Central American republic, and that American warships have been sent to protect foreign as well as American lives and property. As in the case of the De la Huerta insurrection, a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms or munitions to Honduras, where civil war already is said to have cost 1,500 lives, has been issued by President Coolidge.



ANOTHER LITTLE TOUCH OF SORE THROAT
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times.*

The disturbances in Honduras, say dispatches from Tegucigalpa, the capital, grew out of a dispute over the Presidency following the failure of any of the three candidates to obtain a majority in the last election. Some six weeks after the three-cornered fight for this political plum began, President Guiterrez succumbed to illness, with the result that Honduran affairs became more tangled than ever. In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "there is not the slightest plausible reason for the present uprising beyond the fact that three men wanted the Presidency and only one could have it." Each of the two remaining candidates, Gen. Tiburcio Carias and Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, it is true, proclaimed himself Provisional President, but instead of producing a government 200 per cent. efficient, we are told, the result is that Honduras has no Government at all. And this state of affairs has been brought about, explains the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, because—

> "The leaders of the tiny republic, in drafting its constitution, were overzealous in establishing safeguards. They provided that the President must be chosen by a majority vote, either of the popular electorate or of the Congress. That seemed to them to make everything secure. But they forgot the possibility of a triangular contest in which no candidate would have a majority at the polls or in the national legislature, and made no provision for legally breaking the deadlock that would ensue in such a case. Just this situation has arisen.
>
> "A presidential election was held, three candidates submitting themselves to the choice of the people. No one received a majority of the votes cast. As provided by the Constitution, the election was referred to the Congress, but with no more decisive result. So there is no Government, in the sense that there is no responsibile head of State."

"The breakdown of any responsible government in Honduras has left American citizens there in constant peril of their lives," notes the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch.* Moreover, declares the Boston *Herald*, "the Hondurans have disregarded the advice of our Minister and the entire diplomatic corps." Therefore, thinks the Grand Rapids *Herald:*

> "Consistent with the sound policy of supporting constitutional and orderly procedure in Central and South America, the only course for the United States is withdrawal of official recognition from any Honduran government, the thing which Secretary Hughes has done. By holding consistently to this policy the Washington Government is going a long way toward discouraging irresponsible and unjustified revolutions among our smaller neighbors of the Western Hemisphere."

The Washington *Post*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and other papers agree that this country was justified in landing Marines at different points in Honduras, for, as the Troy *Record* points out, "we must protect our rights." And, observes the Fargo *Forum:*

> "While the United States will be regarded with suspicion through its interference in affairs of the Central American republic, as long as we maintain our interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine we are pledged to protect foreign interests in these war-breeding areas. Other nations may call us meddlers, but the embarrassing job of keeping the little gamecocks of the new world in trim has been placed in our hands."

The Hartford *Times*, nevertheless, accuses us of "meddling." Moreover, this policy, it says, "has characterized the American attitude toward Honduras since oil was discovered there." In the opinion of *The Times:*

> "There is now too much sophistication among intelligent people to make it possible for them to believe that Secretary Hughes is really particularly concerned with the manner in which the Hondurans settle their election disputes. And yet last summer Mr. Hughes informed the America Minister at Honduras that th United States 'desires once mor to emphasize the grave situatio in which Honduras will be place if some satisfactory settlemen to this end is not accomplished.'
>
> "What is it all about? Nobody knows exactly. We know in a general and rather vague way that Honduras is a part of the battlefront in the fight between Standard Oil and Royal Dutch, or British-controlled oil-fields, interests, and we can gues that such names as Gen. Tiburcio Carias and Dr. Policarp Bonilla would be clothed with meaning if the oil companies favoring the candidacy of this Honduran or that Honduran could be identified.
>
> "The serious thing is that this battle for commercial empire, which can easily involve this country in serious consequences, should be carried on so in the dark."

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* is likewise not a whit surprized at the action taken by this Government. In our attitude toward weaker Republics, says this paper, we have an accepted formula, which is about as follows:

> "1. Somebody wants to be President who isn't.
> "2. The State Department is alarmed by the situation.
> "3. The State Department forwards a note remarking 'Naughty, naughty!'
> "4. Diplomatic relations are severed.
> "5. We land Marines.
> "6. Somebody becomes President.
> "7. We resume diplomatic relations.
> "8. We make a loan.
>
> "Item 5 is sometimes omitted, but not often. Under extraordinary circumstances it is possible that any item from 1 to 7 may vary, but under no circumstances is Item 8 anything but constant."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(*An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press"*)

At any rate we shall hear less about the need of business men in government.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

One swallow doesn't make a summer—but it often brings on a fall.—*Kansas Legionnaire* (*Wichita*).

Your typical politician is a person who keeps his ear to the ground and his palm open behind his back.—*Columbia Record.*

Straddling statesmen are discovering that more and more political fences are being constructed of barbed-wire.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

The moth begins to cast an eye about for a likely overcoat.—*Detroit News.*

The tree of liberty will not survive too much grafting.—*Columbia Record.*

Mrs. Elinor Glyn is producing films. And celluloid is so inflammable, too!—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Unluckily for Ananias, he died before a Senate committee could make a hero of him.—*New York Tribune.*

Who would imagine the Capital of the nation was named in honor of the grown-up boy who never told a lie?—*Buffalo Enquirer.*

We wish that new things would come up in our garden as fast as they do in Washington.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

For the present the legislative program of those forty Congressional wets is more brass band than brass rail.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It begins to look as if Roberts' Rules of Order may be supplemented in Congress by those of the well-known Marquis of Queensbury.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

Perhaps one reason why republics are ungrateful is that they have so little to be grateful for.—*Columbia Record.*

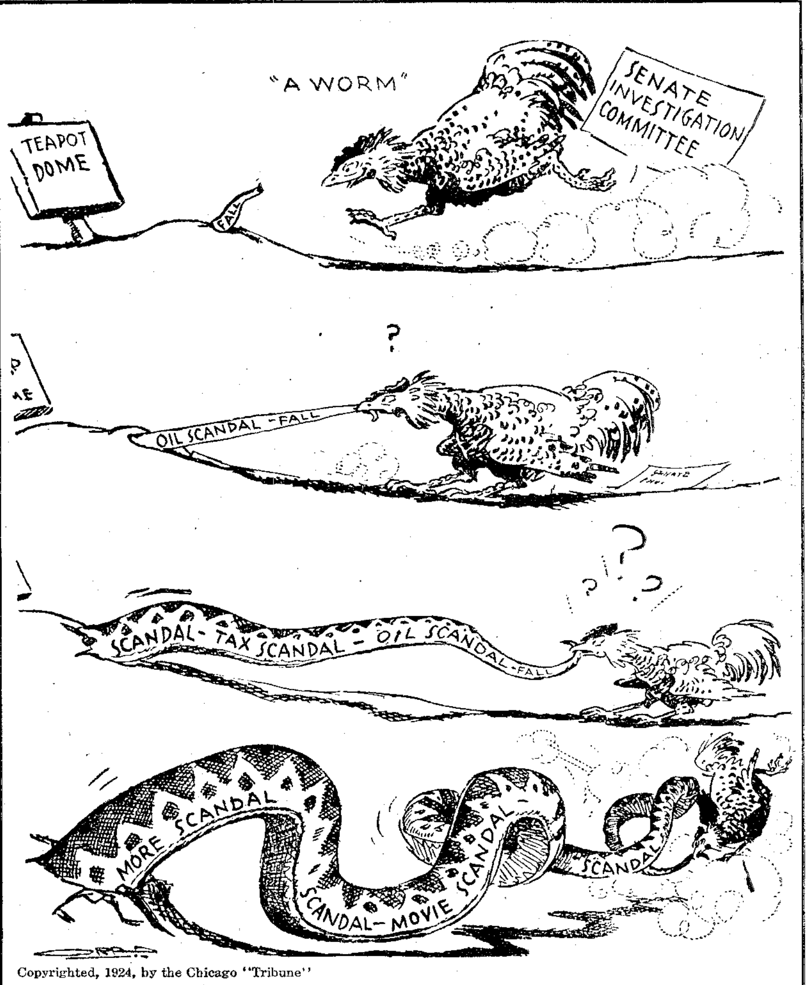
We gather from the news that the tallest building in the world is to be erected once again in New York.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal* (*London*).

If some brainy individual will translate tiddledy-winks into Chinese and charge $25 an outfit, things are about ripe for a clean-up.—*Detroit News.*

Bergdoll says he will come back if the Administration will make terms. But one term, say twenty or thirty years, ought to suffice.—*New York Tribune.*

"Wayne B. Wheeler denies that the Anti-Saloon League controls Congress." Guess not. Nobody would care to assume that responsibility.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Chicago man advertises for "a second-hand vice cheap." They're all second-hand vices. History tells us there hasn't been a new vice invented in 2,000 years. But none of them is cheap.—*Kansas City Star.*



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HOW MUCH LONGER?

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune.*

A tax on scandal, imposed right now, would pay the national debt.—*New York Tribune.*

Trouble and toil; trouble and toil; no politician should dabble in oil.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

We have been wondering why J. Rufus Wallingford and Blackie Daw didn't get cabinet appointments.—*Columbia Record.*

While some people count ten before fighting, others count $500,000, thus explaining the long intervals between Dempsey fights.—*Detroit News.*

It is now apparent that the Volstead Law was bootlegislation.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

A famous New York beauty has disappeared. Perhaps she washed it off.—*London Opinion.*

Why should Congress modify the dry laws? The bootleggers did that long ago.—*New York Tribune.*

Only real sensation left for Washington to spring is the discovery of an honest man.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The G. O. P. knows how dangerous it is to drag this oil-soaked Administration over the coals.—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

Manager McGraw will not let his athletes play golf, probably on the theory that golfers so seldom get home.—*New York Tribune.*

Man is something that rushes from the farm to the city where he pays four times as much for food as he got when he raised it.—*Detroit News.*

It is no doubt true that Mexican politics is more corrupt than here, but we should remember how much longer they have been producing oil in Mexico.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

How insignificant Washington press dispatches must make a mere bandit feel these days.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

"Whisky Drinkers Decline," says a newspaper headline. Personally, we have never heard one do so.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal.*

The real question is not how much of the testimony at Washington would be admissible in a court of law, but how much of it is true.—*Boston Transcript.*

Of course, the Ford lease of Muscle Shoals wouldn't be like the oil leases. Henry will have control of the property for only ninety-nine years.—*Toledo Blade.*

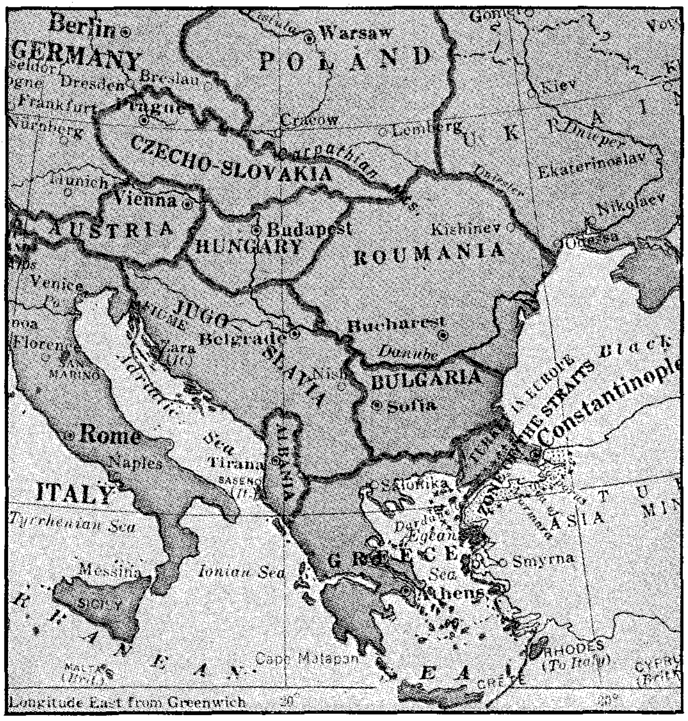
There are now enough motor-vehicles to carry all the inhabitants of the country at once, and no doubt it would be safer for them to get in.—*Boston Transcript.*

Germans complain that French stations interfere whenever they attempt to broadcast "Deutschland Uber Alles." No doubt the French feel that the place for comic songs is on the stage.—*Kansas Legionnaire.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRETS AND FRICTION IN THE BALKANS

THE WINTER OF BALKAN DISCONTENT has disturbed various editors in Western Europe and given those who blame everything on the peace treaties one more cause for criticism of them. Again, observers who are skeptical of the doctrine of the self-determination of nations note that there seems to be almost as much opportunity for something to break loose in the Balkans now as there was before the World War. A quick survey of the various causes for their alarm is to be had through the press of Sofia, Belgrade, Bucharest, Constantinople and Athens. Moreover, Moscow press dispatches relate that Russia is paying the closest attention to the Balkans, especially to the crisis between Jugo-Slavia and Bulgaria on account of Macedonian "bandits," whose arrest by the Bulgarian Government, Jugo-Slavia has demanded. On this subject the Sofia correspondent of the London *Times* advises us that:


Berlin
GERMANY
Dresden
Breslau
Frankfurt
Prague
Nürnberg
Munich
Warsaw
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Cracow
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
Carpathian Mts.
Lemberg
Kiev
U K R A I N E
Dnieper
Dniester
Ekaterinoslav
Nikolaev
Odessa
Kishinev
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROUMANIA
Venice
Po
Florence
SAN MARINO
JUGO-SLAVIA
Fiume
Zara
Belgrade
Bucharest
Danube
Nish
BULGARIA
Sofia
Black Sea
TURKEY IN EUROPE
THE STRAITS
Constantinople
Rome
Naples
Tirana
ALBANIA
ITALY
Adriatic Sea
Tyrrhenian Sea
Saloniki
Ægean Sea
GREECE
Athens
Smyrna
T U R K E Y IN ASIA MINOR
Messina
SICILY
Ionian Sea
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MALTA (Brit.)
Cape Matapan
RHODES (To Italy)
CRETE
CYPRUS (Brit.)
Longitude East from Greenwich
20°
30°

WHERE THE BALKAN CALDRON BOILS

There is said to be almost as much opportunity now for something to blow up in the Balkans as there was before the World War.

"Since the end of the war Macedonia has been the scene of countless frontier and interior incidents provoked by Todor Alexandroff's revolutionary *komitajis*. Jugo-Slavia has carried on an irregular campaign against the *komitajis*, but she has never declared open war on them.

"Several other questions, notably the dispute over Fiume, relations with Hungary, and the activities of the Croat leader, M. Raditch, have occupied her attention. Now that Jugo-Slavia has renounced her claims on Fiume, she is concentrating on Macedonia, and Serbian diplomatists and statesmen do not conceal the fact that during 1924 they intend to heal, or attempt to heal, this sore."

Meanwhile Bulgaria is beset with internal frets, as we learn from an independent Bulgarian daily, the Sofia *Retch*, which says that the act of June 9 last overthrew a Government which had become "dangerous to the interests of the state and of the people," but—

"The great problems regarding the creation of a new Government of reconciliation and of political and social pacification are still unsolved, as is also unsolved the problem of new creative legislation. This task is so complicated and so difficult that, in order to be carried to a successful conclusion, the united effort of all the democratic forces in the country will be necessary."

Another Bulgarian daily, the Democratic Sofia *Preporetz*, finds the farmer problem the most important issue of the nation, and it tells us that—

"The long and burdensome war has disorganized our rural economy and has absorbed the savings of our peasants, whose needs have greatly increased since the conflict. To affirm that our farmers are rich to-day, is to ignore the facts; on the contrary this is the time when our peasants need money and credits. The cooperative credit associations, and the branch offices of the Agrarian Bank bear witness to the acute needs of the farmers. The main question in Bulgaria to-day is how to provide easy, inexpensive, and large credits for our farmers."

As significant of the state of affairs in Bulgaria, according to some, is the foundation of a new Workers party, whose official organ, the Daily *Zname Na Truda*, declares that the object of the party is to "unite the labor organizations, the Agrarian Union, the Social Democratic party, and the Artizans' Union in a single front for the purpose of waging a common struggle in the next electoral campaign." This workers' newspaper goes on to say:

"The ultimate goal of our struggle should be the formation of a Government of urban and rural workers, to replace the present Ministry, which is entirely made up of a weak minority of capitalists, bankers, bourgeois and militarists and so-called intellectuals. Our program is not that of the Russian Soviets, because we mean to govern the country in a parliamentary way, without any measures of general nationalization and socialization. All we ask is a chance to put into effect a few parts of the British Labor program."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing is an official statement of the Bulgarian Government issued January 15, 1924, in which we read:

"The authorities in Pleven have seized a secret circular addrest by the legally dissolved Communist party to all its branches in the country. In the circular the party advises its members to maintain the old positions wherever possible, and to join the Workers party whenever government supervision becomes too strong. Should even this become difficult the members are advised to join the Democratic entente, or even the Radical party, at all times working carefully toward the disorganization and dissolution of the bourgeois parties.'"

Turning from Bulgaria to Jugo-Slavia or the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, we find that the conflict of national interests there has received a new impetus because of the recently signed treaty between Jugo-Slavia and Italy. The Croats consider this treaty "a blow direct" to the Croatian and the Slovene peoples, according to the Croatian daily *Obzor*, which adds:

"The Serbs have abolished the last vestiges of self-government of Croatia, and our people no longer enjoy the privileges that even the Turks, the Hungarians and the Germans have respected for centuries. Belgrade to-day is supreme, and the Croats are a subject people. . . . For a thousand years we Croatians have preserved our nationality, and we struggled for it. . . . A day will come when the Croats will help to revive Croatia, and it would be a real calamity if that resurrection were not to coincide with a rebirth of brotherly love among all the southern Slavs."

Another Croatian daily, the *Hrvat*, angrily charges that the Belgrade Government which signed the convention with Italy, did it to "strengthen their mad, tyrannous and selfish policy against their subject peoples," and it proceeds:

"Thus they secured for themselves the profits of that arrangement at the expense of the economic, national and even the territorial rights of Croatia. In other words, they give Fiume to Italy together with a favorable treaty, provided calm is made to reign in Montenegro, in Bulgaria and in Macedonia. By this act the Belgrade Government is committing an act of treason against Croatia."

By way of retort to these Croatian expressions of indignation, the semi-official Belgrade *Samouprava* says:

"The agreement with Italy has been duly felt by all our enemies abroad. The Hungarian newspapers are in rage, Bulgaria has understood that all talk of revenge is useless, and finally the Croats are indignant because by this treaty they lose the hope of ever enlisting the help of Italy in their effort to disrupt the unity of the Jugo-Slav State."

Advancing into Roumania, where the Bessarabian issue between that country and Soviet Russia is hanging fire, we find that it has a Balkan sore spot as shown in the Bucharest *Universul*, which says:

"We are in receipt of disturbing news from the Banat, where the Jugo-Slav Government, notwithstanding its promises to Roumania, has found a way to colonize that Roumanian territory with Serbian immigrants, in a way that tends to smother the Roumanian majority there. Many domains are being taken over by the Serbian Government, and given in turn to Serbian immigrants especially imported from Hungary. . . . These colonizers are billeted in the homes of the Roumanians, who have to work hard in order to feed and maintain their unwelcome visitors. . . . The result is that the Roumanian population of the Banat has no alternative left but to emigrate to America."

Another Roumanian daily, the Bucharest *Independance Roumaine*, complains of "undesirable immigrants" in that country, while at the same time it feels regret apparently that—

"In Roumania American, English, French and other 'high exchange' visitors are rare, and whenever they come they leave as soon as the object of their trip is accomplished, usually after a brief sojourn. . . . This is not the case with our visitors from the 'low exchange' countries, who flee their own countries and seek a refuge in Roumania, which appears to them as the land of promise. . . . The Bolshevik paradise has made us a gift of a most important number of refugees who are now to be found all about Roumania. It is the same with the Germans who abandon their poverty-stricken country; and a similar story is told of Bulgaria and Serbia and Austria and Hungary. . . . All these rural and industrial workers are driving our people from the fields and factories, and a great social crisis of the first magnitude is likely to break out the first moment foreign labor in large force attempts to take the places of our own workingmen."

Altho Turkey is said by some adverse critics to have a very simple and thorough policy in dealing with racial minorities, the Constantinople *Ileri* reveals to us that the Turks have troubles of their own of this sort, when it observes:

"We Turks believed that after the willing or unwilling emigration of the Greeks, Armenians, and others, Anatolia would easily become Turkish, when the news comes of an Arab infiltration through Adana. . . . At the time when we were getting ready to Turkify the Circassians, the Albanians and the Bosnians living in Turkey, we ourselves are in danger of being Arabized. . . . We are having a steady Arab immigration from Syria, which means that if this situation is allowed to develop, it might become very serious. Arab life is easy, and Arabism is expanding. . . . Whoever goes to Arabia or has dealings with Arabs must learn their language, otherwise he can not do business with them. But the foreigners that come to Turkey do not try to learn the Turkish language, and even the Circassians, the Bosnians and Albanians speak our tongue with difficulty. Our language is not so strong as the Arab, and the Arabs have the power of assimilating others, which we Turks lack. Aleppo to-day is an Arab city. . . . It is up to the Turkish youth to open its eyes and realize the Arab danger threatening our national existence. We do not mean to break the bonds of Turco-Arab friendship or sever the ties of Mussulman brotherhood. But we want to save the Turks from the danger threatening our racial existence."

Meanwhile there is sufficient evidence in the press that Greece has been passing through one of the stormiest phases of its turbulent political history. The struggle, we are told, was between the Royalists who stood for the preservation of the constitution and who believe in the reestablishment of conditions through a general election, and the Republicans, who advocated the abolition of the dynasty, the setting up of a republic with a modification of the constitution and the maintenance for a time, at least, of the present dictatorial and militarist régime. The arguments in favor of a republic are familiar to all the world and never more so than since various happenings befell certain royal houses as the result of the World War. But not so well known is the reasoning of the Royalist mind of which we have a specimen in a stanch Royalist journal, the Athens *Skrip*, which remarks:

"It is only peoples that were fortunate enough to have a line of kings stretching from generation to generation, with the same sentiments, the same popular traditions, the same religion, and the same language, it is only those peoples that can feel that they have up there on the throne a supreme impartial administrator of their Government, and guardian of their constitutional liberties. . . . This supreme chief has no personal ambitions to serve, and his only interest is that of his own country. If the politician works only for himself and his party, the king is working for the country and for all the people, and he continues to so act generation after generation. . . . A king does not owe his throne to a number of friends, or to a political party, or to a group of conspirators and revolutionaries; he is the embodiment of the will of the people. A politician looks to a division among the people so that he may win; a king looks always for the unity of his people. . . . A politician in assuming power is already under the obligation to satisfy his friends; a king is never handicapped in that respect. . . . Therefore only the king is the real unifying power of the people."

Meanwhile Athens press dispatches relate that the Fourth Constituent Assembly in Greece has proclaimed a republic, that King George the Second has been definitely deposed, and that a plebiscite will be held on April 13 to confirm the existence of the new régime. We read also that the proclamation coincided with the celebration of the 103rd anniversary of Greek independence. The resolution by which the famous title of King of the Hellenes passes into history is reported in these dispatches as follows:

"The Fourth Constituent Assembly proclaims definitely the dethronement of the Glücksburgs, deprives the members of the dynasty of all right of succession to the throne and forbids their sojourn in Greece; proclaims Greece to be a republic on condition that such a decision be confirmed by the people by plebiscite, authorizes the forcible expropriation of property belonging to all members of the deposed dynasty. Admiral Konduriotis continues to exercise his present powers until a republican constitution can be framed."

An Athens correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us of one Greek leader and sixty of his followers who abstained from the session at which the republic was declared because "they did not wish to have a share in the responsibility for the proclamation of the republic by the chamber instead of by the plebiscite." According to this informant—

"The monarchists appeared to take the affair very philosophically, and the advice given by their newspapers to stay at home to-day was presumably unheeded, if one may judge by the dense mass of people thronging the principal streets. The original plan of the republicans to alter the title of Admiral Konduriotis to that of Provisional Governor of Greece was abandoned at the last minute, as it was believed that it would result in the interruption of relations with diplomatists accredited to him in his capacity as Regent.

"The celebrations will continue for three days, and the plebiscite will be held April 13. All officers serving terms of imprisonment in connection with the October insurrection, including Generals Gargalides and Leonardopoulos, have been pardoned, and the Chamber has been prorogued for forty days."

WOMEN WHO WORK AND WEEP, TOO

THE DAY IS PAST when the women wept and let the men work, according to the old song, for now in England especially, it is claimed, the women work as well as weep. Whether that statement is true only of England may be questioned, but the hardest job of all that falls to womankind, we are told, is that of the miner's wife. This is the assertion of a contributor to the Labor organ, the London *Daily Herald*, and the writer, herself a woman, declares that this is so "without any hesitation and in spite of all protestations." Of all creatures on this earth "not excluding pit-ponies," she says, the miner's wife is the most hard-worked slave, and her chief reasons for this contention are:

> "1. The three-shift system prevalent in the coal-field, which oftens results in members of the same household working on the three separate shifts.
>
> "2. The abnormally dirty nature of the miner's work, and the lack of 'pit-head baths' and wash-houses, compelling the miner to carry the muck and mire of the mine into his home.
>
> "3. The ridiculously low wage of the miner, which makes it impossible for his wife to employ any assistance whatsoever."

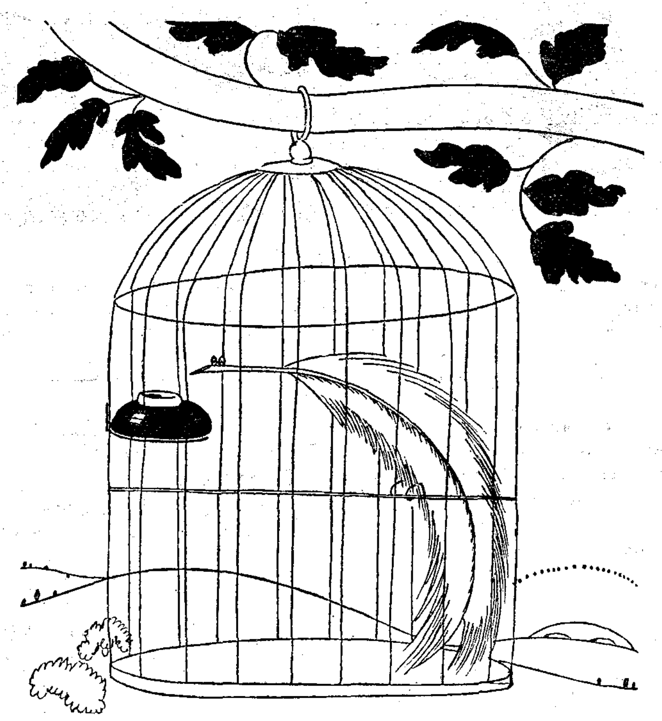
This informant goes on to record the daily routine of the average miner's wife, who rises at 5:30 A. M. to get the morning shift off to work. From 6:30 to 7 she clears up some of the dirt left behind from the pit clothes and boots. From 7 to 8:30 she dresses Tommie and Mary and gets their breakfast before sending them to school. Meanwhile she washes and dresses the baby "at odd moments when the opportunity arises," and we read:

> "Nine A. M.: Draw breath for the first time, and decide what next to do, out of the multitude of things that need to be done. According to the day of the week it may be scrubbing, cleaning, washing, ironing, or baking, etc. This goes on till 12 (attending the baby meanwhile). Then prepare for the afternoon shift's departure, cook dinner for the returning morning shift and the children, also try to get a mouthful yourself, if you can spare the time.
>
> "During the afternoon and evening, try to get on with the washing. Oh, those pit flannels, full of the mire of the mine, and the perspiration of the men and boys! It is heart-breaking, but don't forget you have some mending to be done, and moleskin is such a nice thing to sew, especially when it is impregnated with dirt and grease.
>
> "Six o'clock tea for the family, clear up and get little Mary to wash the tea things. She may break one or two, but it can not be helped, one pair of hands can not possibly do all that needs to be done. Go on with the housework till 9:30, then prepare for return of afternoon shift, and departure of night shift. Ten P. M., slip up-stairs and make the beds (no time before).
>
> "Then clear up and wash up once more, finish mending working-clothes, undress the baby and go to bed, and leave the work 'till next day, because you can never hope to do it all."

Incidentally, we read also in *The Daily Herald* of conferences between a joint subcommittee of miners and owners, the central point of which is the raising of the minimum wage, which at present is 20 per cent. above pre-war pay.

SPAIN'S DIRECTORATE UNDER FIRE

GROWING UNEASINESS is reported from Spain as the sixth month of the military dictatorship of General Primo de Rivera closes. The hopes raised by its easy success at the start have not been realized, it appears, and malcontents say this is the case because the men running the Government lack political wisdom. Adverse critics also allege that the numerous reforms planned by the Directorate have resulted in a disconnected line of conduct which displeases both friends and foes. On the other hand defenders of General Primo de Rivera urge patience and say that bad as his adversaries accuse him of being, he can not be worse than the politicians he ousted in his wish to regenerate Spain. A Madrid dispatch to the London *Times* informs us that the Directorate has closed the Athenæum Club in that city because of a violent speech made there by a former Republican Deputy, Señor Soriano. This gentleman has been exiled, we are told, as was Don Miguel de Unamuno of the University of Salamanca. The latter was both exiled and deprived of his chair in the University for having, it is charged, "constantly left his chair to propagate subversive theories and to discredit the Government and his sovereign." A Rome correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* advises us that the famous Italian author, D'Annunzio, in response to the request of some French friends, has sent a message approving their protest against the transportation of Professor Unamuno, in which he says:



A SPANISH JAB AT PRESS CENSORSHIP

"This strange bird sometimes sings better when caged."

—*El Sol* (Madrid).

> "The Spain of our dreams to-day looks dead. Her furious chiefs are more piteous and ill-looking than the poor horses ripped in bull-fights. That subaltern general [Primo de Rivera], disguised as a picturesque tyrant, causes us to smile while, corpulent and puffing, he endeavors to cross his painted sword with a great writer, a keen and formidable pen."

At the same time we hear of greater latitude being allowed the press in Spain in an endeavor to conciliate the critics of press censorship. One sore point with the Spaniards, it appears, is the recent Tangier accord of Great Britain, France and Spain. Altho the Town of Tangier and the District is internationalized, it is said that France has such advantages that strong protests have been made by Spain. A Liberal newspaper, the Madrid *Accion*, says on this point:

> "From the beginning, Spain's case was lost for several reasons. One was that France had the Sultan on her side. Another reason is the foolish policies followed by Spanish Governments in recent years. Some of them went so far as deliberately to postpone the signature of previous accords in the hope that Germany would win the war. In such an event, Spain expected to have the upper hand over France in Africa. Furthermore, Spain's handling of the zone allocated to her has been such a failure that she could not claim to have the necessary ability to administer more territory.
>
> "The greatest benefit we could get out of unceasing disasters would be to have the people realize that we must evacuate Morocco. What a paradoxical situation are we witnessing nowadays: The Conquest of Morocco, invented and maintained to bolster up the fighting spirit and the Spanish Army, is to be

repudiated by a Military Directorate, to which befalls the liquidation of the unhappy venture."

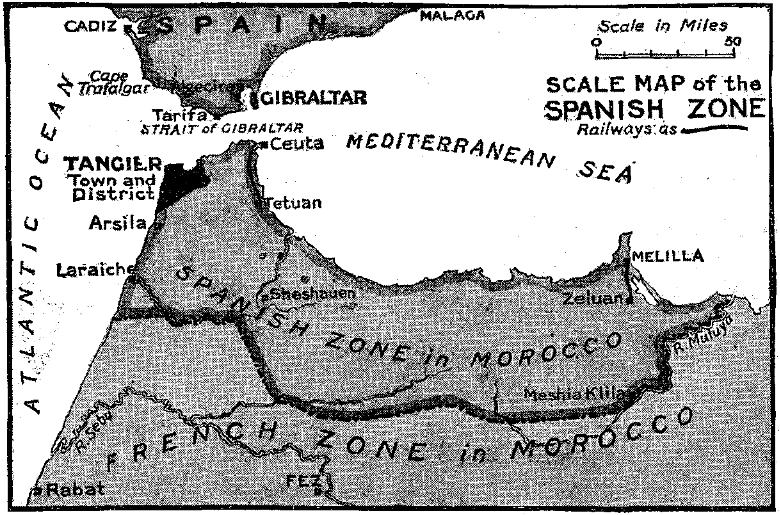
Moroccan expenses for the first eight months of the current budget, the press notes, amounted to 171,605,000 pesetas. The peseta is to-day equivalent to 13 cents. The Army of Occupation numbers 130,000 men. These figures elicit bitter criticism from Socialist, Communist and Liberal journals, which openly accuse the Directorate of having deceived the country by promising to withdraw from Morocco. At the end of six months, they assert, they find that nothing has been done to that end. Naturally the Communist press gives no quarter to the Directorate and a specimen of their opinion is found in the Barcelona *Lucha Obrera*, which says:

> "The country is still waiting to see a single constructive act of the Directorate. We have witnessed the dissolution of Parliament, the abolition of juries, the displacement of municipal governments, the suppression of parliamentary immunity and some deportations of prominent men of letters, accused of opposing the régime. Where is the constructive end in all that debacle? Where is the program of reformed taxation? Where is there a real intent toward industrial development? Where the fulfilment of the promises made to Catalonian regionalism? Where, last, but not least, is the withdrawal from Morocco and the development of an intelligent foreign policy?"

On the subject of Catalonia, a Spanish correspondent of the Paris *Journal des Debats* at Madrid writes that while the Directorate was nowhere so enthusiastically welcomed as in Catalonia some months ago, now it is mistrusted and reviled, and the overthrow of the Directorate is advocated.

In sharp contrast to the volume of adverse criticism is the remark of the independent Madrid *Sol*, which holds that Gen. Primo de Rivera is "indispensable to Spain." Referring to his declaration that he is preparing the country for a renewal of representative government, it observes:

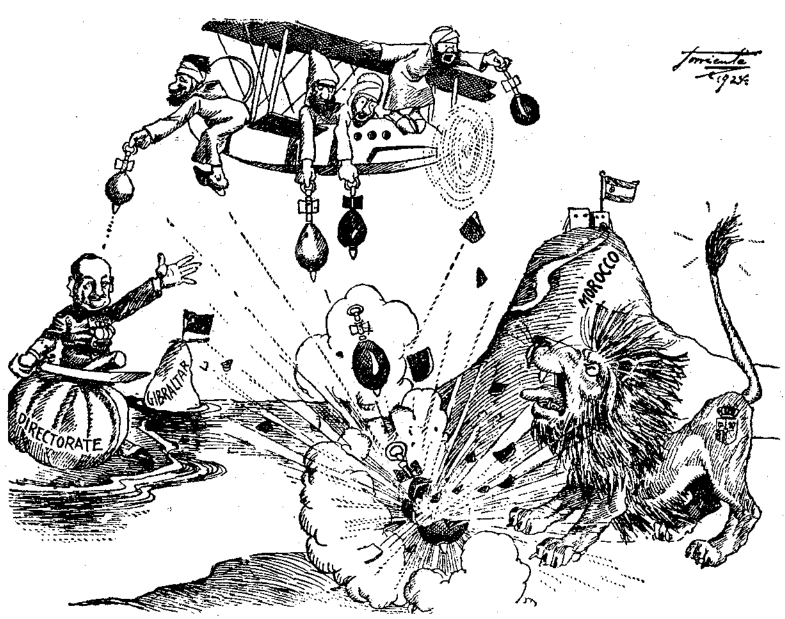
> "Complete reforms can not be achieved in a few months. We must be patient and trust him. As bad and incapable as his adversaries represent him, he can not be worse than the crowd of politicians he displaced in a bold attempt to regenerate Spain and reconquer our place in the sun."



Map by G. F. Morrell in the London "Weekly Graphic"

A BRITISH VIEW OF TANGIER'S NEW STATUS

Great Britain, France and Spain have concluded a convention, which, altho internationalizing the town of Tangier and district, is said to give France such advantages that strong protests are coming from Spain. Tangier's strategic position relative to Gibraltar is clearly shown in this little map.



A CUBAN JEST AT SPAIN

"The Moroccans are giving the Spanish Lion a hard time."

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

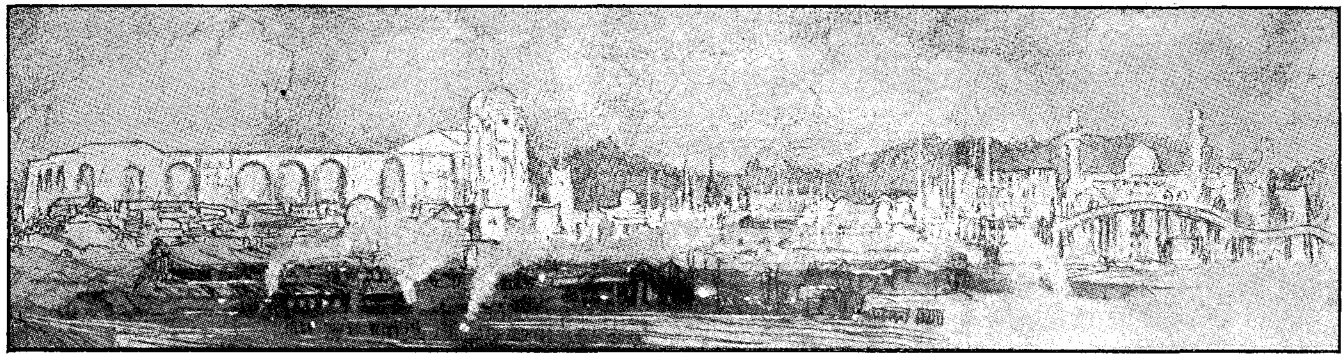
JAPAN AND THE RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION of Russia has much affected Japan, but does not constitute a reason for Japan to follow the example of the British Government, according to some Tokyo editors, who aver that Japan must be guided by her own mind. At the same time, it is remarked by the Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* that it is detrimental for Japan to leave her relations with Russia as they are. Public opinion of the world seems to be declaring itself in favor of Russia, says this daily, and therefore, it believes Japan must adopt definite and positive measures in the matter of recognition. At the same time it issues the warning that "impulse and rashness must be rejected." We read then:

> "The Entente Powers have withheld formal recognition for the reason that Russia did not observe international morality nor stop her propaganda. Britain and Italy, suspicious of Russia's propaganda and violations of international morality, have consistently insisted that they would not recognize the Soviet Government. And this persistence has been regarded as right and reasonable.
>
> "The Imperial Japanese Government, like others, has resolutely stood against Russia for the same reason. Yet Russia, being obstinate, did not cease her propaganda work abroad, regardless of the desire of various Powers concerned. For this reason formal recognition ought not to be given so far as Britain and Italy insist on their respective view. Formal recognition was, however, accorded at last out of sheer necessity. Such a master stroke of policy could have been achieved only by the Labor Government and on certain conditions. Treaty negotiations must follow formal recognition. On what points will Britain and Russia come to mutual agreement?"

In the view of the Tokyo *Yomiuri*, the probable friendly relations between Britain, Russia and Germany consequent upon Britain's recognition of the Soviet Government will not only place France in a dilemma, but will seriously affect the political situation in the Far East, largely influencing the relations between Japan, China and Russia. This journal goes on to say:

> "The interest Japan and China have in respect to Russia is more important than that of Britain and America."



Drawn for the London "Weekly Graphic" by Donald Maxwell

A MINIATURE IMPRESSION OF THE GREATEST EXPOSITION THE WORLD HAS KNOWN

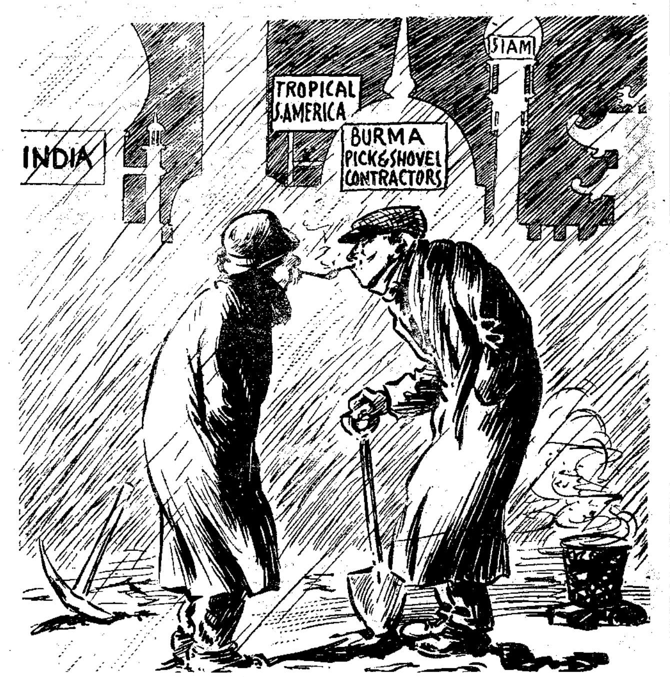
Britain's $200,000,000 trade and industry display is housed in concrete and covers 400 acres.

BRITAIN'S $200,000,000 SHOP WINDOW

THE BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION is said to surpass all other exhibitions in size, scope and grandeur and at the same time it is admitted by British writers that its chief purpose is to provide a colossal shop window for the display of the products of Great Britain and the Dominions. The site of the show at Wembley, a short distance from London, is 400 acres in extent, and the city built for the exposition, we are told, is of concrete. The Chairman of the Board of the Exposition, Sir James Stevenson, relates, in *The Landmark* (London and New York), that the project was conceived by that great Canadian, Lord Strathcona, in 1913, but the war caused it to be shelved. After the conclusion of hostilities, we are told, the idea was again taken up, but with added enthusiasm because of the striking evidence revealed during the war of "the immense strides the Dominions had made in resources, finance, population and the sense of nationality." Sir James goes on to say:

"The fact that practically every part of the Empire is represented at Wembley testifies to the growing realization among all branches of the race of the need for closer cooperation and cohesion. The overseas peoples are turning out natural products in increasingly huge quantities. They realize that our huge industrial population can absorb all the wool, minerals, wheat and foodstuffs which they can send us. We, on our part, require that large sections of our teeming population be given an opportunity of seeking new and less restricted markets for their labor under the flag and among men of their own breed and tongue. We also realize that if this growing sense of interdependence helps Dominion development, it will inevitably help our manufacturers, for within the Empire to-day lie all those potentialities of production and trade which go to make up the complete and self-contained life of a nation. It is a thrilling fact that this could not have been said about any nation or Commonwealth of Nations before in the whole history of the world.

"The amount of space which the Overseas Governments have taken at Wembley is unprecedented, the area covered by the exhibits of some of them being as large as that which the British Government itself has usually occupied in great International Exhibitions. Not only are India and the four great Dominions represented by magnificent pavilions, but the Crown Colonies are staging displays upon a scale which will prove that they are factors to be reckoned with seriously in estimating our strength as an Empire. Each of the splendid pavilions which have been erected by the Overseas Governments will form a vast and complete exhibition by itself."



WHEN THE EMPIRE IS POCKETED NIGH COCKNEYDOM

First Exposition Worker: "Where yer workin', Bill?"
Second Ditto: "Hequatorial Hafrica, where's yourself?"
First Exposition Worker: "Malay Straits."

—*The Passing Show* (London).

The exhibition is to be open from the middle of April to the end of October, and through figures afforded by transportation companies and hotel companies it is estimated that the great show will have an attendance of 40,000,000 persons.

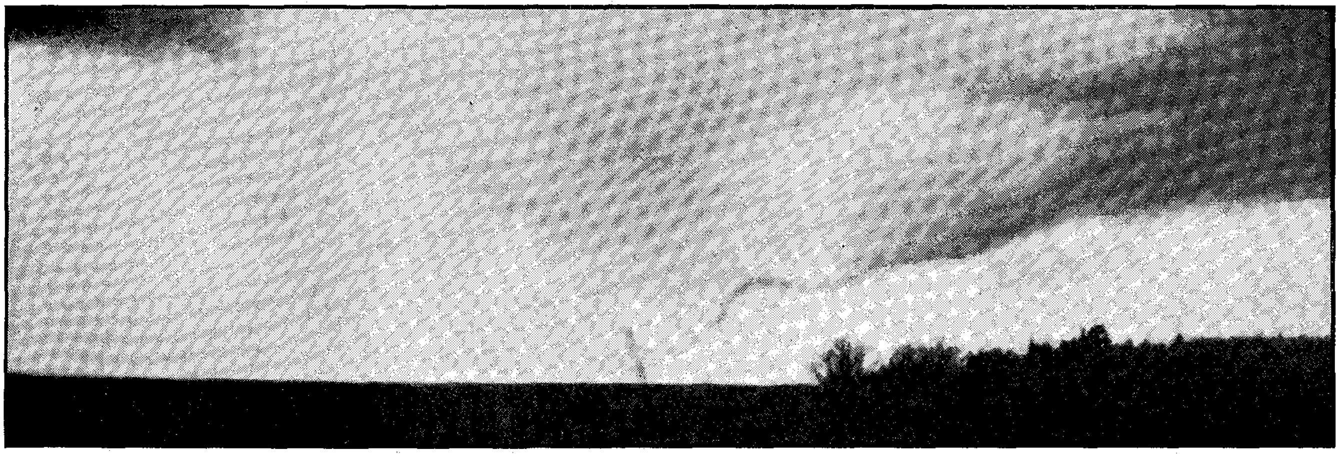
Disappointment is exprest in some Canadian newspapers that the publicity with regard to the scope of the Empire Exposition has been "so inadequate" to so vast an enterprise. The Montreal *Daily Star*, for instance, reminds us that the Exposition is supposed to embrace all the self-governing Dominions, all the outposts of Empire as well as the Crown Colonies and islands of the seas, but, it declares:

"So far as Canada is concerned, however, the Exhibition might as well be held in the wilds of Siberia. The average Canadian knows nothing about it, for nobody in England has taken the trouble to inform him, and no effort has been made to appeal to his patriotism or his sentiment in regard to lively participation by Canada. Nothing in the nature of organized publicity from the source has been carried out here. Occasional news items have drifted through in the welter of crime, finance and other cabled matter, but there has been absolutely no practical publicity of any kind given to the forthcoming event here."

Nevertheless, this Montreal daily admits that "by degrees" Canada is learning facts about the Exposition, and it tells us:

"The House of Commons must have been surprized at the revelation that the Duke of Devonshire had given his personal guaranty for $2,000,000, without which the Exhibition could not be held. We have known the Duke in Canada as a man of broad and tolerant sympathies and open-hearted generosity, and this practical proof of his keen interest in the Empire outside Britain was not needed here, but it serves as additional evidence of his earnest desire to help forward a better understanding of the meaning and possibilities of Empire between the Homeland and the Dominions overseas."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION



Photographs with this article by courtesy of "Nature Magazine" (Washington, D. C.)

LIKE "A GREAT THICK ROPE"—A NEBRASKA TORNADO FUNNEL CLOUD AT FIVE MILES DISTANCE

This photograph by William A. Wood shows also the rolling thunder head from which the funnel drops.

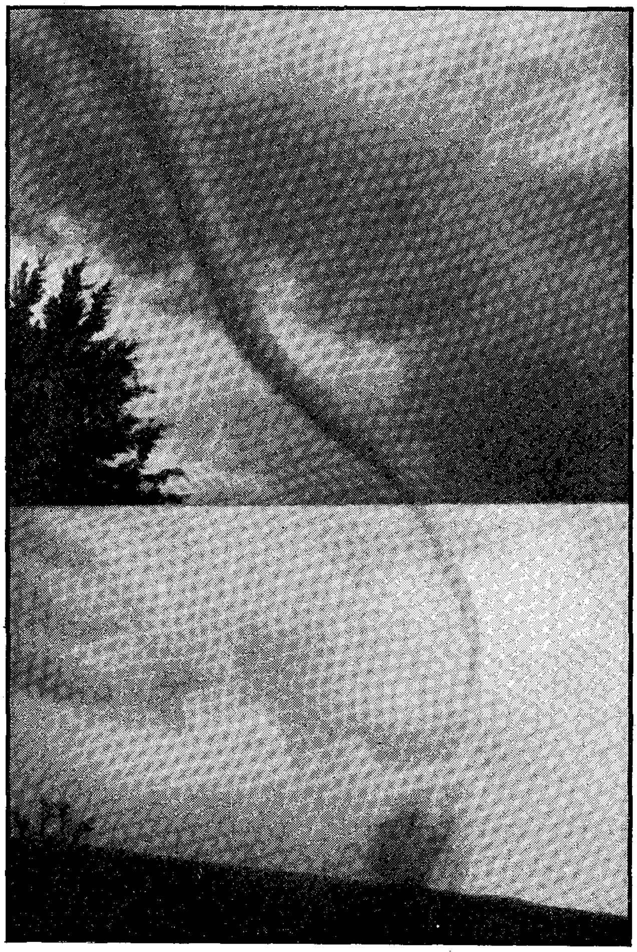
THE WHY, WHENCE, AND WHITHER OF THE "TWISTER"

IT USED TO BE SAID that no authentic photograph of the "funnel-shaped" cloud of a tornado was in existence. With the progress of photography and the multiplication of photographers, opportunities have also multiplied. Gayle Pickwell, of the department of Zoology in Northwestern University, writing in *The Nature Magazine* (Washington) reproduces several striking views, some of which he took himself, and supplements them with interesting information. A tornado, he says, is a cloud; an upright, revolving, roaring, devastating cloud. But it is not a typhoon, a monsoon, or a hurricane. Above all it is not a "cyclone." He goes on:

"Typhoons and monsoons are storms covering large areas, hundreds of miles in diameter, and they give rise to straight winds only. The winds of a tornado have a violent rotary motion. The word 'cyclone' refers, correctly, to the great storm areas which pass, week by week, across the United States.

"The weather man reports a storm; that storm is the result of the approach of a cyclone covering, mayhap, the entire Mississippi Valley or the Pacific Coast or the Atlantic. A tornado at its largest will be less than 1,000 feet wide at the base.

"Whenever the barometer falls a cyclone is approaching. A tornado may accompany it, provided the cyclone is of tornado character; provided the locality is tornado territory; above all, provided it is tornado season.



CLOSE-UP OF THE SAME TORNADO

So near that it had to be photographed by Mr. Pickwell on two negatives. Attention is called to the long curved spout, the bend near the foot, and the characteristic boiling dust-cloud at the base.

"Tornadoes, like roasting ears, come in season. That season, contrary to the general notion, is not July and August! It is not even June, the sultry month of summer, but is limited, strangely and fortunately, to March, April and May. April is the month of bumper tornado crops. The hot days of summer are not producers of the funnel clouds.

"The prevailing idea that tornadoes occur during midsummer has crept into textbooks, but one does not need statistics to disprove it. With the exception of one, all the tornadoes illustrating this article occurred in April or May. And statistics show that nearly 80 per cent. take form in the first three months of spring.

"The tornado comes usually in the late afternoon or the early evening. They seldom occur outside the United States, and the Mississippi Valley reserves them mainly for itself. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri run neck and neck for funnel-cloud honors. Nebraska easily takes second place. And, closely in order, come Mississippi, Alabama, Iowa, Illinois, the Dakotas and Minnesota. Outside this region the whirling cloud seldom strikes.

"Just as the Mississippi Valley has more tornadoes than other parts of the United States, so some of the States of the valley have a longer list than others, and local, restricted portions of those States will be swept time and again by these 'little' scourges of the air. I recall that near a small town but ten miles west of my old home farm in Nebraska, three tornadoes have passed through the same strip in a short lifetime.

"If it is March, or April, or May, and you are in the Missis-

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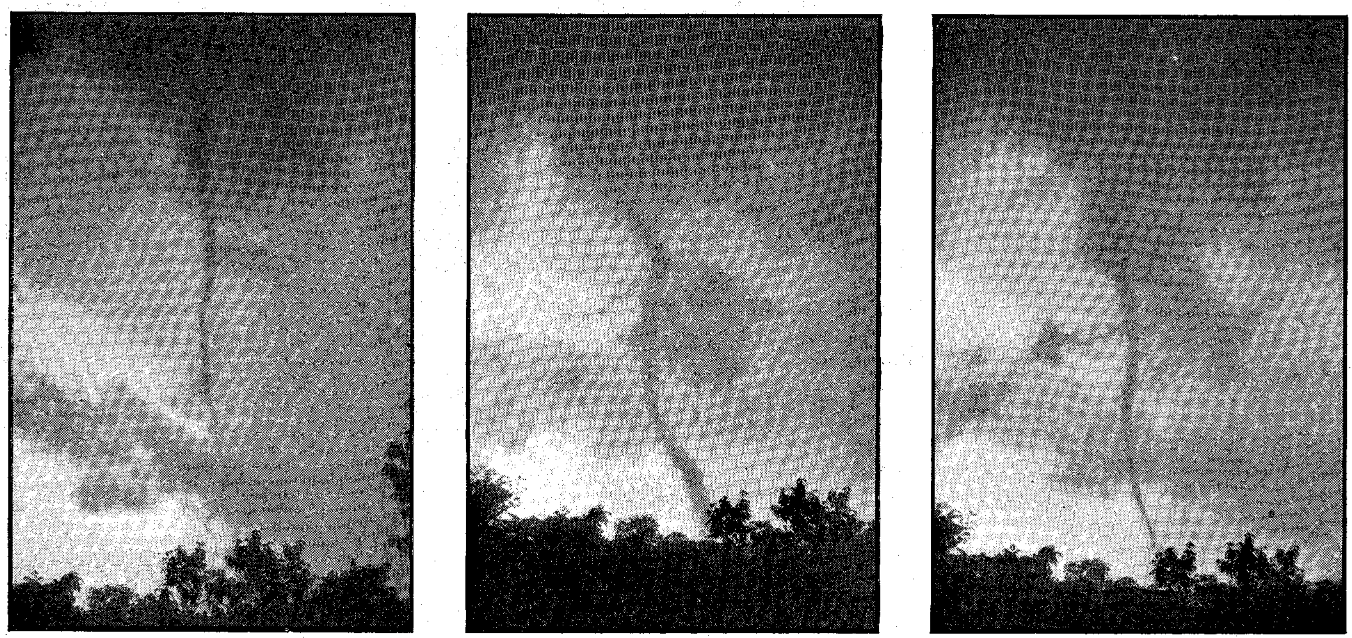
sippi Valley and have had a few days of warm, quiet weather and this is interrupted by squalls and thunder-storms, then you have ideal tornado conditions. The sky will be filled with scattered cumulo-nimbus clouds—the thunderheads—scud will scurry rapidly beneath, and occasional dashes of rain will fall. The dashes of rain become big splashes of rain, then hail comes in big scattering pellets, the scattered pellets become collected balls and, if you are watching, you may see a big, green-black thunderhead rolled up in violent agitation. One end tapers and drops, reaches the earth, and starts a mad career of destruction—there you have the funnel cloud.



A TORNADO SEQUENCE IN MISSOURI

These pictures, taken in quick succession, show the progress of a tornado from a nearly formless cloud to a writhing, sharply defined ribbon.

"Mr. R. V. Heidbreder, who took the three photographs of the Missouri tornado, says: 'The day dawned bright and clear, but, as the sun rose higher, it grew sultry, and about noon, what little breeze there was stirring died away. It was not before two o'clock that it began to cloud up in the west and northwest. The clouds came up rapidly, and about three-thirty we had one of those sudden summer showers with plenty of thunder and lightning. It lasted about an hour and then it seemed as if it were about to clear up; but not for long, because a second cloud followed the first, and before many minutes the second deluge of water came down.

"'At first it was only water that fell, but soon a few kernels of hail came. The kernels came faster and faster, and after a while it ceased raining altogether and hailed for all it was worth. The sun came out, and some one went outside to gather some of the largest chunks of ice. On looking toward the west a very much agitated cloud was seen. It was rolling and whirling for all it was worth. Then it seemed that a huge arm was slowly descending from the sky. It writhed and twisted about until it touched the ground. No sooner had it come into contact with the earth than it seemed to grow narrower until it looked like a slender ribbon. It was hardly fifteen minutes after it had begun that it disappeared from sight altogether. It just vanished into thin air.'

"That remarkable tornado shown in the first two illustrations came during weather very similar to that described by Mr. Heidbreder. Unmistakable even to us who had never seen one before, the funnel-cloud hung as a great thick rope in a long, loose arch from the cloud above. Black at its upper end, it shaded out until the lower lengths were the color of escaping steam. A southeast wind had swung the foot away to the west so that the head of the funnel was directly above our heads and the portion resting on the earth nearly a mile away. At the head could be seen volumes of cloud rapidly spiraling; away out at the foot a dust cloud arose and fell as the cloud raced now over meadow, now over broken field.

"The southeast wind swung the lower piece farther and farther from the green-black cloud, and as it swung it lengthened. Loops appeared in the funnel spout. The loops became coils and with this added stress the tornado broke, a small portion lingered for a moment writhing beneath the cloud above, then disappeared. These narratives fit nearly every tornado. The order of events is usually the same: warm day, thunder-showers in the afternoon or evening, violent hail, the tornado appears and rain follows.

"The exact cause of tornadoes is a mooted question. The two most logical explanations are these: During the passage of a storm area of spring it often happens that the wind, blowing violently from one direction, will change in short order and blow just as violently from the other. At the 'wind-shift line' there are enormous eddies and whirls of air. Occasionally these become sufficiently powerful to form the funnel cloud.

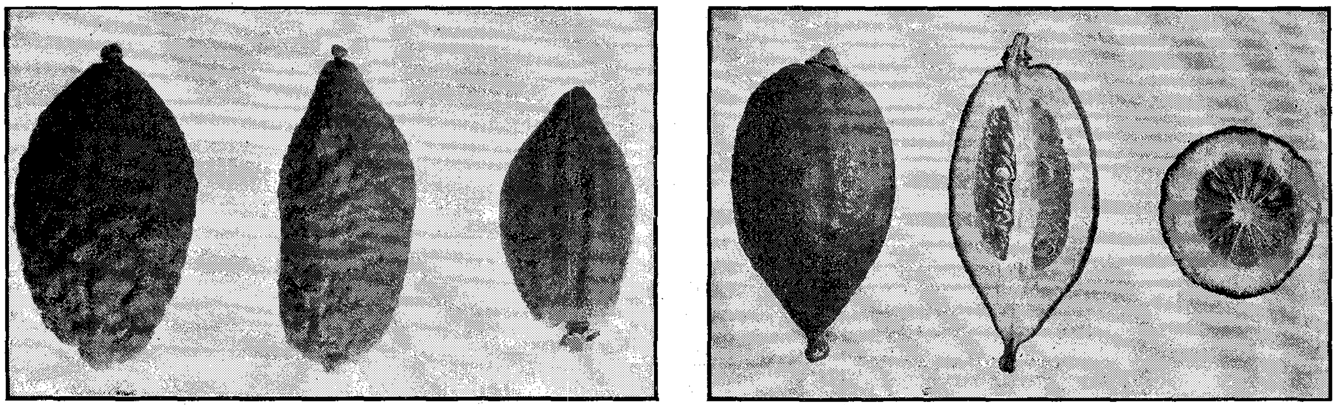
"Again, during the squalls of spring the sun continues to heat the surface during the moments of fair weather. This sets up a strong local convection (rising of air), from the surface which unites with that causing the squalls above and the two combine to form the whirling funnel from the base of the rising cumulo-nimbus.

"Every Middle-Westerner can tell awe-inspiring tales of the ruin and desolation wrought by tornadoes, but the cause of this havoc is not clearly understood. Certain it is there must be a terrific wind, and some authorities have estimated that the outer walls of the funnel may travel at from 300 to 500 miles per hour. In the very center there may be a partial vacuum which bursts open all objects which withstand the outer winds.

"As a whole, the tornado travels at a tremendous rate also. The funnel never travels less than forty miles per hour and often more than sixty. Last May a tornado descended near Clonmel, Kansas, and stopt a clock at 8.55 P. M. Thirty miles farther it struck Wichita, and stopt another clock at 9.30 P. M. It had traveled thirty miles in thirty-five minutes!

"There is but little to say concerning protection against tornadoes except that the individual danger is not great even in the territories of greatest frequency, for the paths are never wide. Greatest havoc results when a large city is in the path, for destruction is complete wherever the cloud touches. Farmers of the tornado region have 'cyclone' cellars and caves, but one may be caught in the field far from caves. It is hardly possible to outrun the cloud, but it is possible to sidestep it. Knowing that they usually travel from southwest to northeast one may conduct his steps accordingly.

"It must be admitted that the near approach of this wonderful cloud causes such a panic that few sane ideas are ever entertained, and there are some, to be sure, who become so thrilled at so rare a vision that the thought of danger never interrupts their observations. I was so possest with the idea of securing the photographs that nothing could divert me, tho a panic-stricken family was about, the head of the funnel directly over me, and the foot squarely in line to wipe us off the face of the earth. Luckily the foot swerved to the west and the photographs were saved."



By courtesy of "The Country Gentleman" (Philadelphia)

ONE OF THESE FRUITS MIGHT COST $25

Specimens of the sacred Jewish ethrog, a species of citron, outwardly resembling a lemon. The two at the left with rough rinds are suitable for religious use; the next with smooth bark would be disqualified as coming from grafted stock. At the right the fruit is shown as cut lengthwise and crosswise.

THE COSTLIEST FRUIT IN THE WORLD

IN THE GREENHOUSES of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, which house curious plants from every quarter of the globe, several young trees are growing which are unique in this country. They are closely allied to the oranges, lemons and citrous, but bear a fruit entirely distinct, sometimes called the cedrat, Paradise apple, or Adam's apple, and known to orthodox Hebrews throughout the world as the ethrog, or sacred Jewish citron. This fruit has played an important rôle in Jewish religious ceremonies ever since the deliverance of the Israelites from the land of Egypt, and is one of the costliest and most interesting, yet one of the least-known fruits in the world. Americans in general have never heard of it, altho thousands are used in this country every year. This information is from an article contributed by Dr. Edwin E. Slosson to *The Country Gentleman*. He says further:

"Thousands of esrogim are imported into this country each year from Palestine and the Greek islands in the Mediterranean for use in the Feast of the Tabernacles, or Booths, which is celebrated for one week each fall by all Jews who adhere to the customs and traditions of the ancient and orthodox religion. Perfect specimens of esrogim ordinarily sell for from three to five dollars apiece, the price running much higher when good fruits are scarce. Twenty-five dollars for a single fruit is not unusual.

"According to the passage in Leviticus XXIII, 33 to 44, the Lord directed Moses to command the children of Israel to observe the Feast of the Tabernacles, beginning on the fifteenth day of the seventh month of the Jewish calendar, when all Israelites should dwell in booths or tents, as their forefathers did on their deliverance from Egypt, and when they should take the fruits of goodly trees, interpreted by the ancient Hebrew doctors of the law to mean esrogim, branches of palm-trees, boughs of thick trees—myrtle—and willows of the brook, and rejoice before the Lord for seven days.

"This ancient ceremony has come down to the present day practically unchanged, altho its symbolism has been somewhat obscured and few people, even among the Jews themselves, realize the romance of this persistence of ancient rites.

"The citron—ethrog—is the common species of the orange tribe in Palestine and was probably the first introduced. It is a native of Media, and must not be confused with the citron which we know in this country and from which candied citron peel and similar confections are made. The fruit is larger than a lemon, which it closely resembles, and smaller than the citron of commerce, is of an oblong shape, pale yellow in color and very aromatic. One is sufficient to perfume an entire room. The rind is thick and hard, the pulp bitter and very seedy. The scanty sweet-sour juice is rich in pectin and makes a fine jelly. The chief distinguishing characteristic of this unusual fruit, however, is a protuberance on the blossom end, having the appearance of a pestle seated in a mortar, and known as the pitam or pitma. It is the stamen of the blossom preserved intact on the fruit, and without this pitma the fruit is of little or no religious value.

"The tree is about the size of a tangerine orange tree, and is distinguished by its dark leaves, which are larger than orange leaves, and by the odorous oils which it contains. It matures fruit after two years. The blossoms are a pale purple, the flowering season lasting over several months.

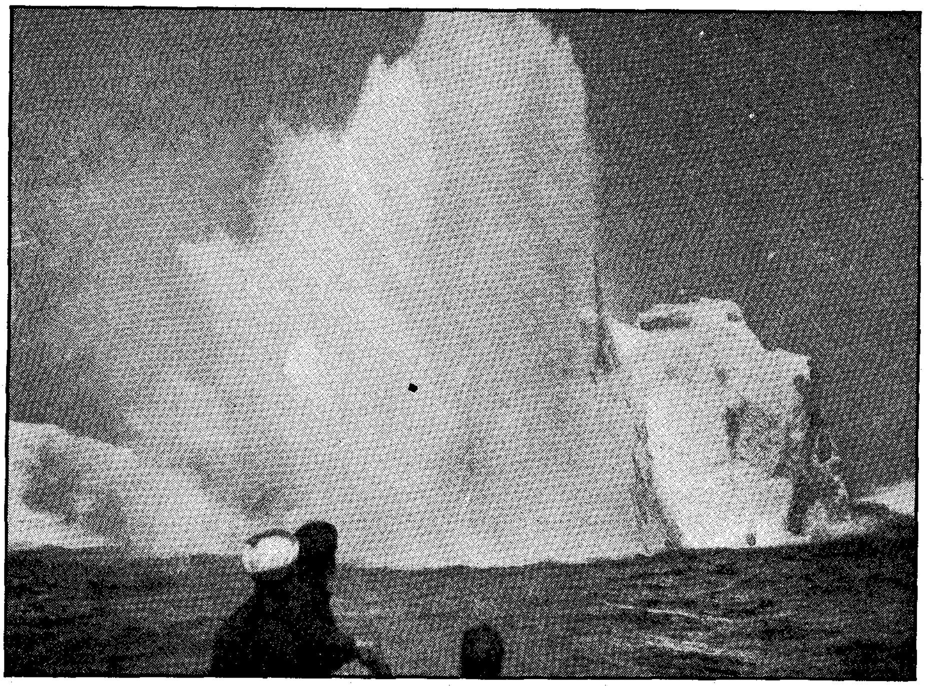
"The doctors of the Jewish law made numerous regulations concerning the proper cultivation and selection of esrogim, which are binding down to the present day. Stolen fruit is forbidden for religious use, or fruit from a grove whose owners are idolaters or from a town which has been enticed to idolatry. No fruits can be used from a tree that has been grafted on other rootstock, thereby changing the species from the one mentioned in the Talmud. Each tree must be a seedling.

"During the years of the World War the number of American-grown fruits used in New York, the central distributing point for this country, was greatly increased. The New York dealers exprest themselves unanimously as in favor of buying their esrogim in this country, provided orthodox fruits can be obtained. Hence there is a possibility that this fruit may offer commercial possibilities on a limited scale to growers in California and Florida, provided the groves can be grown under the supervision and according to the regulations of orthodox Jewish rabbis."

EYESIGHT AND AIRPLANE LANDING

THE FACT THAT THE GREAT MAJORITY of crashes to airplanes occur while landing the machines, leads a writer in *The Lancet* (London) to emphasize the importance not only of perfect visual acuity, but of good visual judgment in relation to this action. Com. E. C. Clements, of the British Air Force, states that the instructors in the Force are sufficiently imprest with the results as to apply at once for an opinion when a pupil shows signs of inability to land. We read:

"The importance of frequent thorough examination of the eyes of airmen who crash is well brought out in the account of a case given by Maj. H. C. Neblett, of the Medical Corps, U. S. Army. The patient had been for three years a pilot in the air service, and had no trouble in his eyes up to September, 1919, when he was making a flight at 8,000 feet and fell into a series of 'tail-spins' to within 1,500 feet of the ground. He felt a severe pain in the right side of the head and the right eye, had photophobia and blurring of vision in both eyes, so severe that he could not attempt to land for about a quarter of an hour. The left eye soon became normal, but the right eye suffered for about ten days, and thereafter was very easily tired either by reading or flying. Pain returned six months later, and from time to time subsequently he became, from this cause, unfit for duty. In July, 1921, he crashed, without history of any definitely localized injury, but was for a time unfit to fly, his eyes giving trouble. There were an unusual number of crashes and poor landings in his history. Major Neblett observed him making poor practise landings on November 20, 1921, when he ultimately broke up his plane, tho he was not himself hurt. His eyes were then carefully examined; the visual acuity of the right eye was found much diminished, and an almost complete detachment of the retina from below was found by the ophthalmoscope. Treatment for three months had no beneficial effect and he was retired 'on account of practically total blindness in the affected eye.' This case shows the importance of carefully examining the eyes of all pilots who find a difficulty in landing."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Explosives Engineer" (Wilmington, Del.)

BLASTING A NORTH ATLANTIC TRAFFIC LANE

In 1923 it was decided for the first time to attempt the destruction with explosives of those icebergs which had drifted down into the North Atlantic lanes of travel. The iceberg shown above, which was chosen to demonstrate the practicability of this method, had peaks 170 to 200 feet high.

SMASHING AN ICEBERG

THE BREAKING UP OF AN ICEBERG by mining it with T.N.T. is described and illustrated in *The Explosives Engineer* (Wilmington, Del.) by Dr. Charles E. Munroe. This was the first attempt on a large berg and was an important incident in the work of the International Ice Patrol to guard navigation in the North Atlantic traffic lanes. Navigation of the North Atlantic Ocean, especially in its upper reaches, has always been rendered dangerous, Dr. Munroe reminds us, by the presence of floating icebergs, formed by the breaking off from the enormous ice-sheets, or glaciers—which accumulate in the Arctic and gradually flow or slide down to the sea—of great masses which are borne by currents and winds into the lower latitudes. He proceeds:

"It is obvious that the number and size of the icebergs formed will vary greatly with the season. Because of the relative specific gravities of ice and of water, the iceberg, when it slips into the sea, floats with eight-ninths of its entire mass submerged, and but one-ninth exposed above the water. The life of an iceberg will, therefore, be dependent on its original size, its soundness, its capacity to resist buffeting winds and waves and collisions with other bergs, and to the extent it is exposed to rain, air, warm currents, and the sun's rays. Because of its chilling effect on air containing much water vapor, icebergs are frequently enshrouded in fog.

"Altho collisions of icebergs with vessels navigating the North Atlantic are known to have occurred from early days, the chances of this happening has increased along with the increase in number of vessels crossing the ocean, and particularly with the increase in the speed made by these ships as sails have been replaced by engines.

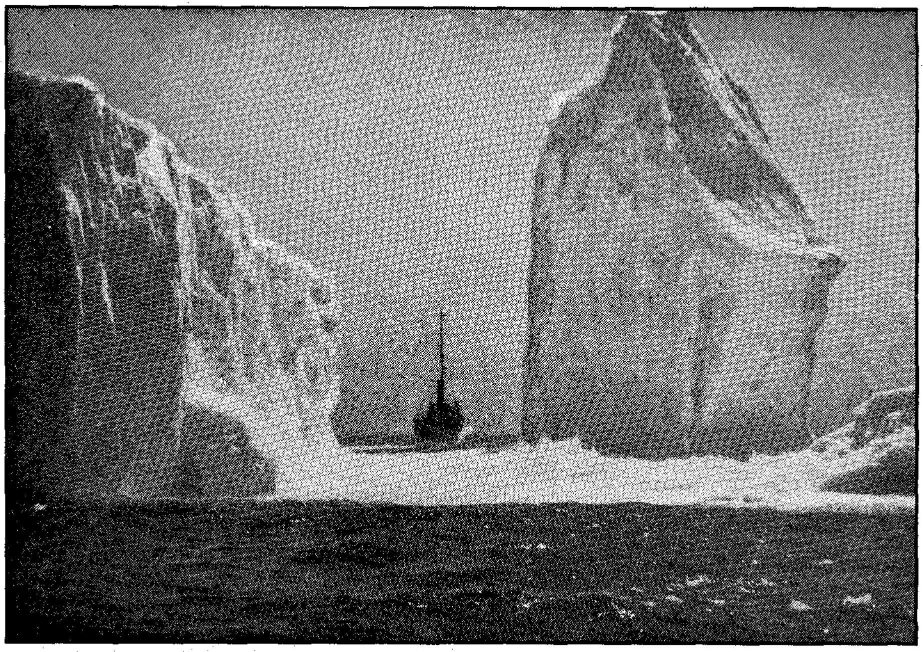
"The watch officers and lookout men have always been on the alert for icebergs. Navigators have entered in their log-books accounts of the occurrence of the bergs, giving their location, number and the probable direction in which traveling; together with additional useful information regarding them, so that on reaching port other navigators about to put to sea might be informed of the probable conditions of the routes they wished to follow, and so that the accumulated information from such log-books could be broadcasted by the government hydrographers.

"This was the system that obtained when, on April 15, 1912, the world was shocked by the news that the British steamship *Titanic*, then on her maiden voyage from England to the United States, had been sunk by an iceberg.

"At a conference held in London, in 1912, it was agreed that all nations engaged in Atlantic traffic should cooperate to maintain an International Ice Patrol which should systematically study iceberg conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean.

"All parties to the agreement were to contribute to the expenses of the undertaking, but the United States was designated to do the actual field work. For the first year this work was assigned to the U. S. Navy, two of its cruisers being detailed for the purpose, but since that time this patroling has been done by the U. S. Coast Guard.

"In 1923 it was decided to attempt the destruction of those icebergs which, having drifted down into the lanes of travel, threatened to remain there for some time. The first attempt on a large berg was made in the forenoon of May 20, 1923, when two T.N.T. mines were lasht together and suspended, about 8 feet under water, from a float. Attempts to tow the mines with a



AFTER THE FINAL SHOT

On firing the mine, which was thirty feet under water, a large amount of ice came down, and the iceberg commenced to rise slowly. Emerging 25 feet, it then broke squarely in two, each of the pieces having about one-third of the original volume, the other third being accounted for in small growlers and brash ice. Twenty-four hours later both halves had disintegrated completely.

buoyed line across the face of the berg failed, owing to the quantity of 'brash' ice and small 'growlers' about the face.

"But a few days later, guided by previous experiences, a shot was placed and fired successfully.

"It was aimed to place the mine to capsize the berg. Selecting the best location, a line was shot over the berg with a shoulder-gun and the mine was attached to the projectile end of the line and so placed as to be about 30 feet under water. On firing, a large amount of ice came down, and the berg commenced to rise slowly. Emerging perhaps 25 feet, it then broke squarely in two, each of the pieces having about one-third of the original volume, the other third being accounted for in small growlers and brash ice. Twenty-four hours later both halves had disintegrated completely."

THE UNCHECKED MOTOR TRAGEDIES

THE AUTOMOBILE IS RAPIDLY RUNNING up its record of deaths. *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York) reports a substantial increase during the last year among its industrial policy-holders, fifteen million in number, among whom, living in every American State and Canadian Province, 2,242 lives were lost in automobile accidents in 1923. For every 100,000 persons in this group, there were 15.4 deaths. Compared with 1922, the death-rate increased more than 13 per cent. We read:

"If the same rate of increase prevailed in the United States Death Registration Area, in 1923, the mortality rose from 12.5 per 100,000, the 1922 figure, to 14.2. At this rate, the number of automobile fatalities in the total population of Continental United States was very close to 16,000. In an earlier *Bulletin*, we estimated that the figure might be 15,000. It is now assured, therefore, that our previous estimate, discouraging as it was, was too conservative. And the outlook for 1924 is bad! The mortality from automobile casualties in January of this year exceeds that for the same month of 1923 by more than 17 per cent.

"The lives which are being lost to an increasing extent year after year through automobile accidents are, very largely, those of children. Approximately one-half of all the deaths from this cause occur among those under fifteen years of age. If ever the tide turns, and any progress is made in the suppression of fatal automobile injuries, that progress will constitute, very largely, a step in the direction of the conservation of child life. If we were to disregard for a moment those deaths which occur among *passengers* of motor vehicles, and consider the relatively greater mortality among those who are struck or run over, the fatalities among children would be much more than one-half of the total."

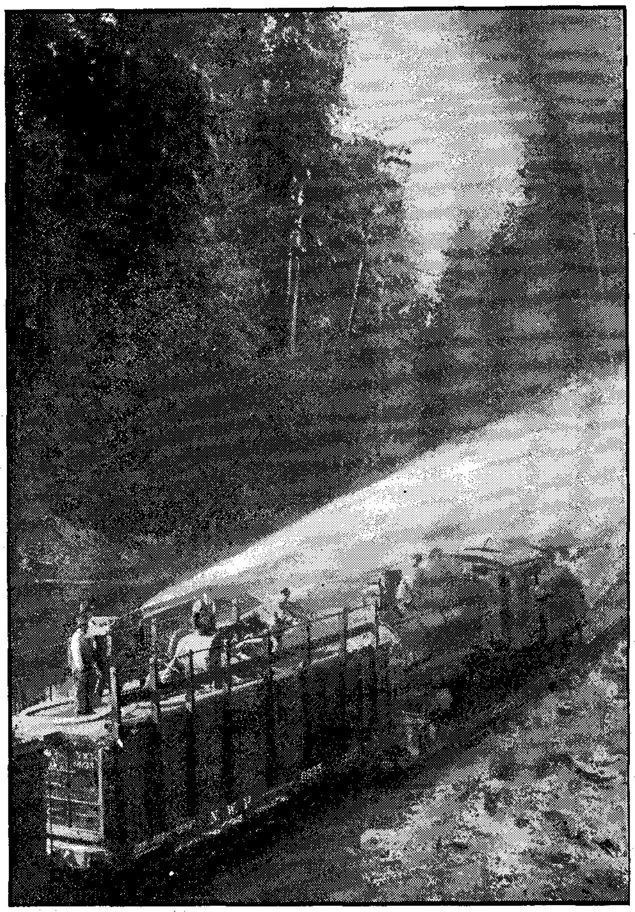
But even these figures, we are told, do not tell the full story. They do not include *all* of the deaths that occur from the operation of motor vehicles. As the result of an agreement among statisticians, those deaths which arise from collisions between automobiles, railroad-trains or trolley-cars, are classified as railroad or trolley, fatalities. The writer continues:

"This method of classification was first adopted years ago and was intended to preserve the completeness of our railroad accident statistics. It does not provide, however, for the inclusion among automobile fatalities of many deaths which not only arise from the operation of automobiles, but which, in a great majority of the cases, are the fault of the persons driving the vehicles. This is obviously true of grade-crossing accidents; for the movements of railroad-trains and trolley-cars are restricted to the tracks on which they run, and the burden of responsibility to keep out of harm's way rests upon the driver of the automobile. Deaths in such collisions, if added to those charged to automobile accidents, would bring about a very considerable increase in the death-rates published each year for the latter. Among the Industrial policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, in 1923, there were 105 fatalities in collisions between automobiles and railroad trains, and 63 deaths in accidents involving automobiles and street-cars. If these deaths had been added to the 2,242 which were actually charged to automobile accidents, the death-rate would have been raised about 8 per per cent. Such an increase, if it be added to the figure for the United States quoted above, would raise the total number of automobile fatalities in 1923 to more than 17,000. It is well to publish these facts because such collision deaths are properly chargeable to the hazards of automotive transporation and only by adding them to the previous totals do we obtain figures which really indicate the total annual death-toll due to the operation of motor-vehicles."

A CAR FOR FIGHTING FIRE

A FIRE-FIGHTING TANK-CAR recently added to the equipment of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad is described and illustrated in *The Railway Review* (Chicago). Much of the mileage of this road is through wooded country, and forest fires frequently threaten to damage timber structures, especially trestles and tunnel linings:

"This is particularly true on the road's northern division, which traverses redwood forests and cut-over lands. In many instances the standing timber and defense brush extend to the immediate vicinity of tunnel portals and trestle bents, the width of the right-of-way of course being kept clear of combustible growth.



Courtesy Northwestern Pacific Railroad Co., San Francisco, California

THE FIRE-FIGHTING TANK-CAR

Used in fighting forest fires by a railroad traversing wooded country.

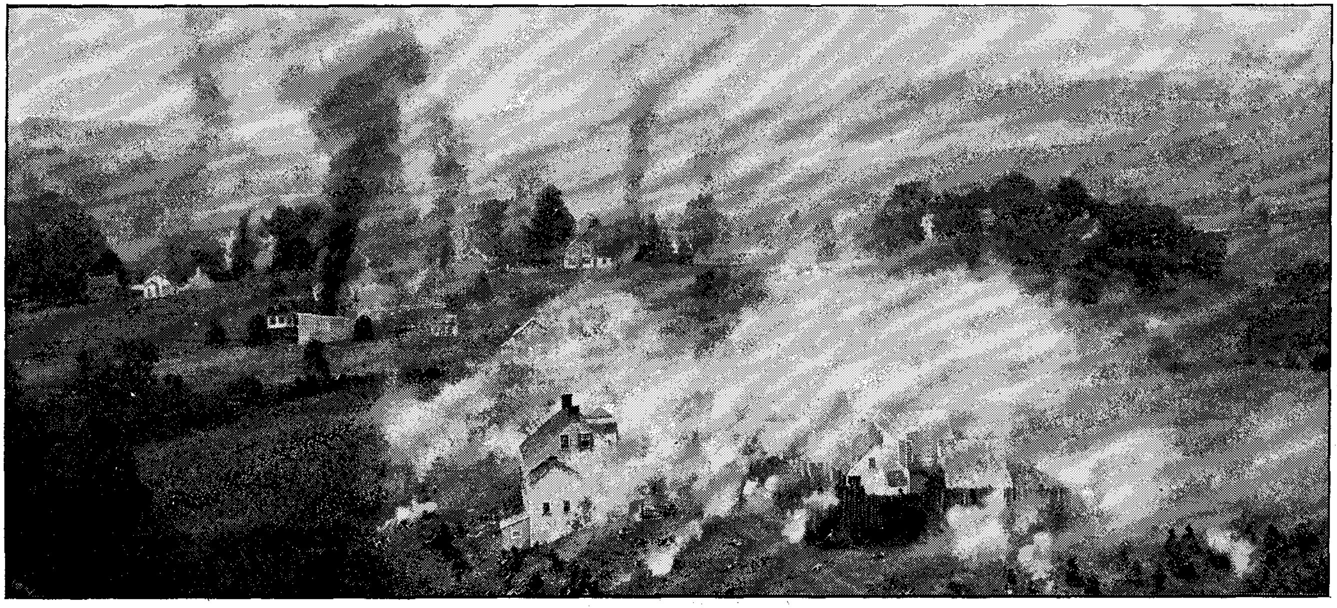
"The Pacific Lumber Co., which is one of the large logging concerns in the Northwestern Pacific territory, and which operates logging roads of its own, as well as exercising trackage over portions of the Northwestern Pacific, some years ago constructed a fire-car for use in protecting its own property.

"At various times this car has been called into service to protect the Northwestern Pacific's property and the railroad company recently decided to provide a fire-car of its own. This car is shown in the photograph.

"The wooden tank, which has a capacity of 8,696 gallons, is built upon a flat-car body which is mounted upon standard freight-car trucks. On top of the wooden tank is a duplex steam-pump; a hose reel on which is carried 300 feet of double-jacketed standard fire-department hose with expansion ring-couplers, an additional 100 feet of this hose, together with spanners and wrenches, being carried in a box. The hose is tested to 400 pounds to the square inch after couplings have been attached. A MacGregor fire monitor is also mounted on top of the tank, this monitor being capable of being rotated through a complete sphere and can be operated at maximum pressure by one man."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE



REDCOATS AND REDSKINS IN THE VALLEY!

Settlers at Fort Sacrifice holding the granary of our Revolution against Butler's Tories and Mohawks. Sacrifice is the keynote of "America."

GALLOPING THROUGH THE REVOLUTION

A GALLANT WHITE-FACED CHESTNUT, named *Leaping Danger* (or *Laugh-a-Ballagh* in his native hunting county in Ireland) appears to be the star of David Wark Griffith's first instalment of "America." Next to him comes his imperturbable rider, Harry O'Neil, who for his "Ride of Paul Revere" is placed by enthusiastic movie critics ahead even of such horsemen as Tom Mix and William S. Hart. Longfellow's "hurry of hoofs in the village street, a shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark," is visualized under the alchemy of Mr. Griffith, in a superb Irish hunter, beautifully ridden, who has brought every first-night audience of the film up shouting with excitement.

More daring feats, says one critic, may have been seen upon the screen, but none in which the audience seemed so swept away, as horse and rider went tearing to Lexington and Concord to warn the patriots. Another critic in the New York *Times* adds that no one who views this marvelous section of the production will ever forget Paul Revere's ride, or how man and horse took stone walls and hedges, leaped clean of nasty ravines, and won in the end, by a real exhibition of nerve and skill. Practically every other critic comments on the peculiar thrill of this "perfect movie episode." The effect of this spectacular dash, suggests the New York *Herald* critic, lies in the combination of artistry with tremendous historical significance. He terms it "perhaps the most thrilling episode the silent drama has ever achieved." Motion-pictures have been featuring wild rides for years, but nothing, other critics agree, has ever had quite the same heart-shaking effect on an audience. It only goes to show, points out one, the grasp of psychology shown by the director in realizing that just as Longfellow said:

Through all our history to the last,
. . . .
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

So much for the big episode of what is regarded by many newspaper writers as Mr. Griffith's most ambitious attempt to recreate on a panoramic scale one of the great periods of American history. The obvious comparison, of course, is with this same director's "Birth of a Nation" of ten years ago. "America," say many of them, is a far greater picture (tho there is little improvement in the battle scenes) and, indeed, it has a better right to be called the "Birth of a Nation" than the other.

"A living, breathing document of the sacrifice and idealism of the men who freed America," is the New York *Evening Journal's* characterization of the result. In the same vein, the critic of the New York *Evening Telegram and Mail* says that "to the student of history 'America' will be an inspiration; to the school boy, it will be an education, and to the man ignorant of his country's early struggles, it will be a revelation." Mr. Griffith comes in for the usual bouquets, and one critic in the New York *World* even goes so far as to say that with this production he "passes definitely into the ranks of those whom we think of as being immortals."

The most comprehensive summary of the film as a whole, from this same laudatory angle, is given by Thomas B. Hanly in the New York *Morning Telegraph*. After adding to the nosegays with the statement that "America" is a "masterpiece of exquisite photography and flawless direction," he goes on to say:

"Upon a screen of well-nigh limitless dimensions the man has projected the immortal story of the sacrifices of the American Colonists to win freedom from the British Crown, and he or Robert W. Chambers, the author, has interwoven in it all the love romance of a Tory maid for a patriot soldier and officer as it was beset by the machinations of Walter Butler.

"Around this story he has thrown the great scenes which brought cheers from the audience. You see Patrick Henry defying King George at Williamsburg, and a meeting of the Sons of Liberty in Boston. George Washington, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Jefferson, John Adams pass before you, and you shift to England, the palace of King George III, or Parliament with Pitt and Edmund Burke pleading for moderation in dealing with the Colonies.

"You have Paul Revere's ride and the wonderful fight at

> Lexington and Concord. There is Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, the first Continental Congress and the Declaration of Independence, the march of the Washington Army south and the surrender of Cornwallis.
>
> "Mr. Griffith introduces his audience to a company of very effective, most efficient players, even if he does not disclose any who seem likely to rank with the stars he has made in the past. Lionel Barrymore, as *Butler*, does some of the best work of his career, and Louis Wolheim, as *Captain Hare*, a villainous British aide of *Butler*, is devilish enough to suit anybody. Words of praise, as a matter of fact, must be said for the entire large cast."

Quite another point of view is represented by Robert E. Sherwood, writing in the New York *Herald*. After adding his meed of praise for Paul Revere's ride which received such applause as he has never heard in a movie theater before—and well-earned applause, too, he continues as follows:

> "In this instance, the Griffith formula has been reversed. Revere's magnificent ride comes at the very start of the picture, instead of at the finish. Usually, Mr. Griffith saves his horses for the climax, as he did in 'The Birth of a Nation,' 'Intolerance' and 'Orphans of the Storm.' It is safe to assume that, if D. W. Griffith had staged the Revolution, he would have forced Paul Revere to wait a few years.
>
> "It's too bad he didn't. For, after the battles of Lexington and Concord, 'America' resolves itself into a mammoth and thoroughly lamentable anti-climax. There are subsequent moments of greatness—notably in the scenes at Valley Forge—but the general trend of Mr. Griffith's spectacle is down-hill. The later reels are incoherent and wearisome and the finish extremely flat.
>
> "During the course of 'America,' Mr. Griffith turns more and more from history to fiction. At the start he introduces a number of characters who are obviously destined to carry the story with its incidental love interest. For a while these romantic people do not intrude too heavily upon the vastly more important drama in which they are called upon to play a part. But their prominence increases steadily, and in the latter half of the picture George Washington has faded into the background.
>
> "The picture is evidently the first of a series which will ultimately carry Mr. Griffith through the entire course of American history. We hope that next time he selects a war in which the punch is delivered at the finish."

"LEAPING DANGER"

In the "heart-shaking" ride of Paul Revere.

Few critics are as harsh as this, but both the New York *Times* and *The Tribune* seem to feel that in the later reels of this production the villainy of Walter Butler is shown in far too much detail, as is also the fighting in the Mohawk Valley. Both make considerable distinction between Part I of America and Part II. Part I they characterize as superb, and admit that Mr. Griffith's method of obtaining suspense by cutting from one scene to another, then to a third scene, and eventually back to the first episode, is justified with the audience. But in Part II, as *The Tribune* puts it, Mr. Griffith's enemy begins to whisper at his elbow suggesting: "Suspense—hold your spectators in suspense. Make that scene longer—keep going back to it—make your characters suffer a lot, and your spectators will suffer with them." Only, says the critic, "they didn't." The Boston *Globe* also regretfully wishes that Mr. Griffith had made the second part "as really great in the annals of motion-pictures as the story of the fight against the British in Massachusetts."

In addition to the Paul Revere incident certain features in the pictures seem to stand out in the minds of most critics. The superb photography and the skilled handling of landscape and crowds, result in a series of views some of which have the charm of an etching, some the sweep and lift of a battle-picture by Detaille or Meissonier, and some the reminiscent charm of the historical paintings and engravings of our childhood. The Battle of Bunker Hill and the stirring scenes and gorgeous panoramic views of Lexington and Concord come in for due praise. Especially is the almost technically perfect handling of soldiers on both sides commented upon. It is one of the few productions in movie history, we are told, in which soldiers really look like soldiers, act like soldiers, and march with the practised swing to which the war has accustomed most of us. The reason for this, they say, is doubtless largely due to the fact that Mr. Griffith was loaned a whole regiment of United States Regulars, but even so the very utmost is made of them throughout.

Subsequent comment on the production has been much enlivened by a controversy in the New York *Herald* between Mr. Sherwood, already quoted, and Robert W. Chambers, who is responsible for the plot of the film. Mr. Sherwood questioned the importance to the Revolution of the warfare in northern New York with which Part II, is so largely occupied. In a spirited reply Mr. Chambers points out that the northern fighting prevented the Colonies from being cut in two, and adds:

> "Mr. Griffith and I did not set out to make a picture of America in fourteen reels. A thousand reels could not cover the subject. Nor did we attempt in fourteen reels to make a picture of the American Revolution. What we did attempt to do is this—we tried to picture some of the sacrifices made by our forefathers in a fight for a square deal."

In remaining faithful to his fictional characters and letting them have leeway, notes the New York *Journal*, Mr. Griffith has made no mention of Benjamin Franklin, Major André, Benedict Arnold, Nathan Hale, Israel Putnam, and other Revolutionary characters of the highest importance. Other critics comment on the omission not only of Lafayette but also of such non-Anglo-Saxon characters as Sullivan, De Kalb, Von Steuben, Kosciusko, Haym Solomon, Herkimer, Pulasky, Marion, Schuyler, Franks, Crispus Attucks, and Montgomery. Here, they say, were Revolutionary characters of French, Irish, Scotch, German, Polish, Jewish, Dutch, Welsh and Negro blood. A wonderful opportunity to show the dissimilar races and types that thus united to form our Continental Army, and won the Revolution, was lost. The obvious answer, of course, has already been made—that Mr. Griffith and Mr. Chambers were not filming a historical essay, but a spectacle which had first of all to pay back the $950,000 alleged to have been spent upon it, and that they had put in all the history they dared.

Perhaps Mr. Griffith knows his public better than the critics, thinks the *Journal* writer. If he had put in too much history and taken away the story, he might not have had as successful a picture. The President of the Lexington Historical Society is apparently satisfied anyway, for she says:

> "God speed you in this glorious work of telling the story of the sacrifices of your forefathers and in your patriotic mission of teaching a higher and a finer Americanism."

WHY WE HAVE SO FEW FRENCH BOOKS

THE CURIOUS INABILITY of French publishers to sell their books in America has serious consequences, we are told, as it prevents the development of an intellectual entente between the two countries. The other day a Frenchman, traveling in America, called the attention of the Paris *Temps* to the situation, as follows:

"While the economic relations between the United States and France are important, it is my belief that to-day the intellectual relations between the two countries are even more important. Sentiment is a power in America, and the friendship that binds the Americans to us is based upon expressions of the mind and the heart much more than it is upon material considerations.

"NO RIGHT UNDER HEAVEN TO TAX THE COLONISTS"

The dying William Pitt makes his fiery protest against George III, in Griffith's film.

"Naturally, this leads me to speak of our books. Many of the great bookstores have departments for foreign books. French books are to be found there, but they are not so conspicuous as we could wish them to be, and that is because our publishers don't send their men to put them there. Our books have paper covers. In a week's time a book that is picked up and examined several times a day is no longer in a condition to invite the purchaser. So why not send out our books in board covers to start with—or at least do so in the case of those to be shipped to America? And why not stop sending books with uncut leaves? We are behind the times. We must learn to make classified catalogs, listing our books by subjects—medicine, law, etc.—and bearing in mind a catalog listing French works on America.

"Many of our contemporary writers are still unknown in America. We must make them known through lectures and by means of short biographies widely circulated."

Meanwhile, there is another way of reaching the Americans, thinks the traveler. The American Library Association brings out a monthly bulletin of new books, and with that as a basis at least eight hundred American public libraries make their purchases. So the writer observes:

"Fifteen French books can be put on that list every month, provided only that the selection is made and the books sent over.

"What I say about French books applies also to French music and to French decorative art—furniture, ceramics, interior decoration. The demand is eager. Will Paris wake up?"

THE HUMILITY OF A GREAT MUSICIAN

FRITZ KREISLER FEELS that he is a long way from the realization of his ideal. "I often feel that the artist who thinks he is a success is a monumental failure!" This is what he told Basanta Koomar Roy recently in an interview which is published in *Success*. He tells how his first trips to America were failures, and the philosophy they taught him. It is true that at this time he was only fourteen, but at ten years he had won first prize (the Prix de Rome) and a gold medal at the Vienna Conservatory of Music in competition with the best European musicians. Nevertheless to Americans he was only a prodigy—an object of curiosity. They all seemed convinced, he told Mr. Roy, that such a prodigy could not last long.

Back he came a few years later. Money was scarce, musical critics were severe, friends few. "I can assure you," said Kreisler, "I did not win popularity overnight. I built it by gradually getting acquainted with my scanty audiences. I had to fight hard for every inch. But the tragedy of the whole situation is this: that I played then just as well as I play now." Asked what his present success means, Kreisler said:

"It means an opportunity to serve humanity. I receive messages from men and women located in many quarters of the globe telling me that my music gives them happiness. If that is so, then I am happy—happy that I can bring cheer to a few at least in this sad world of ours. As for the financial end of my art—to be quite truthful, I must admit that, as my dear father did not believe in selling his medical knowledge, so it nauseates me to have to sell my musical ability.

"I was born with music in my system. I knew musical scores instinctively before I knew my ABC's. It was a gift of Providence. I did not acquire it. So I do not even deserve thanks for my music.

"Do you thank birds for flying in the sky, or do the birds charge you fees for singing in the woods? *Music is too sacred to be sold.* And the outrageous prices the musical celebrities charge to-day! Truly, it is a crime against society.

"Well, I have my own way to solve this problem for myself, and to keep my conscience free from contamination: *I never look upon the money I earn as my own.* It is public money. It belongs to the public. It is only a fund entrusted to my care for proper disbursement.

"So I never spend the money I earn in high living or for my personal pleasure. If I did, I should feel guilty of a heinous crime. How can I squander money on myself while there is so much misery, so much hunger in the world? As a matter of fact, to be perfectly healthy the human body does not need much. We artificially create and increase our needs; develop costly habits; then feel miserable when we can not have things.

"I am constantly endeavoring to reduce my needs to the minimum. I feel morally guilty in ordering a costly meal, for it deprives some one else of a slice of bread—some child, perhaps, of a bottle of milk. So many people go hungry in the world, every day—yes, even in this big, bountiful America! You know where I live; you know what I eat; you know what I wear. My beloved wife feels exactly the same way about these things as I do.

"In all these years of my so-called success in music, we have not built a home for ourselves. Between it and us stand all the homeless in the world!

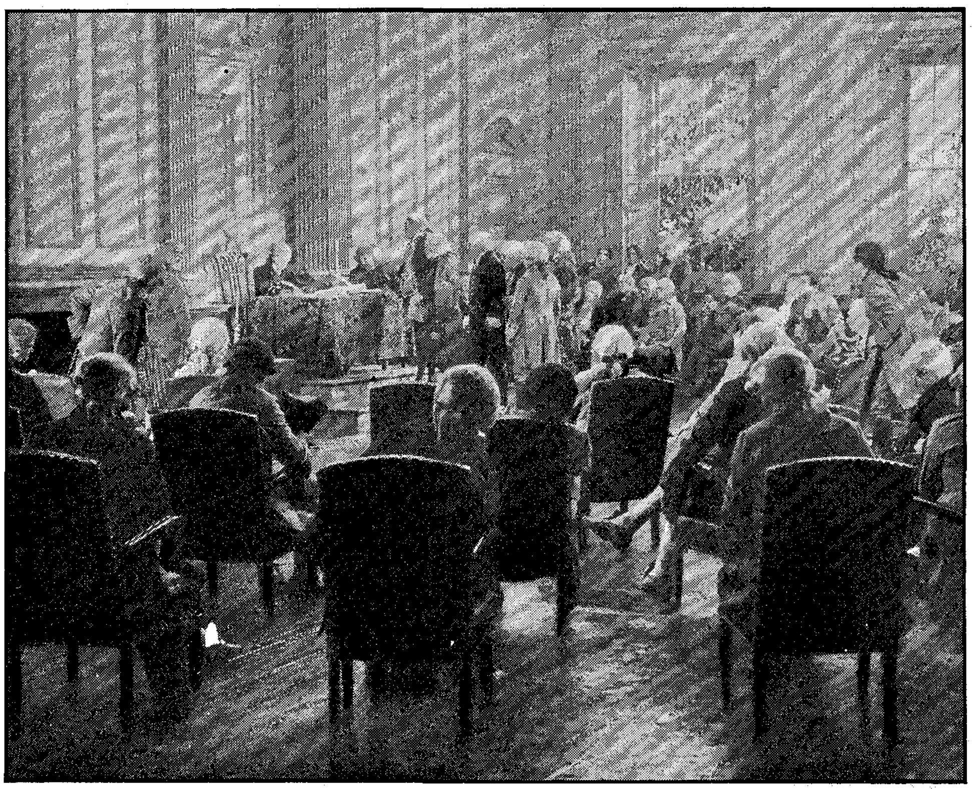
"I have played in many lands, but I have earned the most in America. So I thank America for what little good I have been able to do with that money. America's generous loans to Austria have given my native land a new lease on life. The centers of art and culture in Europe are simply withering away under the scorching breath of war. For the welfare and progress of the human race—*for the very preservation of civilization itself*, a revaluation of individual and national success is essential."

THE HUMILITY OF A GREAT ACTOR

FRANK BACON was such a friendly person. He loved people. He loved to gossip with every one he found around him. These details of the man's essential humility are part of a character sketch of the famous and well-beloved "Lightnin'" by his former secretary, Florence Foster, in the latest *Scribner's*. Mr. Bacon, it seems, disliked being alone. For instance, he wouldn't stay in his rooms at the best Chicago hotel alone, she tells us, unless he was writing or napping. Down he would go to the lobby, and round he would go, talking to acquaintances, strangers, room clerks, telegraph operators, and hat-boys. There, she continues:

> "They all told him their secrets and ambitions and disappointments, and he was really interested in them. The elevator boys and the waiters and the chambermaids were not servants to Mr. Bacon; they were fellow beings, and he was as much interested in them and in what they were doing as he was in the 'big' people he met. Perhaps there would be a new waiter at Mr. Bacon's favorite table. The waiter would approach for the order, obviously very nervous. Mr. Bacon would look up and with that sweet smile say: 'Hello, you're a new fellow here, aren't you? What do you think I ought to eat to-night?'
>
> "It was great fun to go walking with Mr. Bacon. Every one spotted him immediately, and they never seemed to realize that he had eyes and ears. They would grab their companion by the arm or give him a thump in the ribs and in hoarse whispers cry: 'Oh, look, there's Frank Bacon!' Or some one else would shriek: 'Look at "Lightnin'"!' Often they would about face and follow him, joining their remarks with those of the people who were already in back of him. They spoke in stage whispers or without even an attempt at lowering their voices.
>
> "'That's his own hair, I guess. I always thought it was a wig,' one would remark. 'He walks just the same on the street as he does on the stage,' another would say. 'Don't you just love him?' 'Yes. I thought he was older.' 'I've been to see the play three times. I guess he's made a lot of money out of it.' 'Sure he has; I heard he's made millions.' So it would go, and how it did amuse Mr. Bacon—who didn't show by the slightest sign that he had heard a word of it. He'd look at me out of the corner of his eye—and I'd be strutting along as proud as a peacock to be seen with him—and say: 'You're all puffed up, aren't you—out with a great "guy" like me?'
>
> "A star as wonderfully famous and as lionized might very easily have been a bit difficult to be with behind the scenes, but Mr. Bacon was just one of the company. His dressing-room, both in New York and Chicago, was the 'living-room' of the company. He was always one of the first ones in the theater, and as the other members of the company came in they would invariably go to his room first. With Mr. Bacon one never felt that it was necessary to wait for an invitation to go in and sit down and talk; one just naturally did it. His smile and 'hello' were invitation enough.
>
> "One night, near curtain time, his room was filled as usual with members of the company, and Mr. Bacon was finishing dressing. He seemed to wait for a pause in the conversation, and then he looked around the room in a helpless sort of way, and said: 'I'm awfully sorry to disturb you, but I'm afraid I'll have to sit down to put my shoes on!' Then for the first time we noticed that the only *chairless* person in the room was the star!
>
> "One reason Mr. Bacon had such good times with people, such really happy experiences, was that he thought it unnecessary to stand on his dignity or to demand a great deal of ceremony when he was approached. And, of course, that is one of the reasons he was so beloved."

The extraordinary place which Mr. Bacon had attained in people's affection, we are told, meant a real responsibility for him. Time after time he sacrificed himself to help some one else.



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

One of the scenes in "America" that carries all the conviction of a historical painting.

Invitations to dinner, and, of course, to speak, were constantly showering upon him, and in spite of resolutions not to tax his strength, he would give in over and over again. The success of the dinner would be represented as up to him, and he could not refuse. We are told of one Saturday on which he attended three dinners between the matinee and evening performance, had practically nothing to eat, and came back to the theater almost too tired to stand, and weak from hunger.

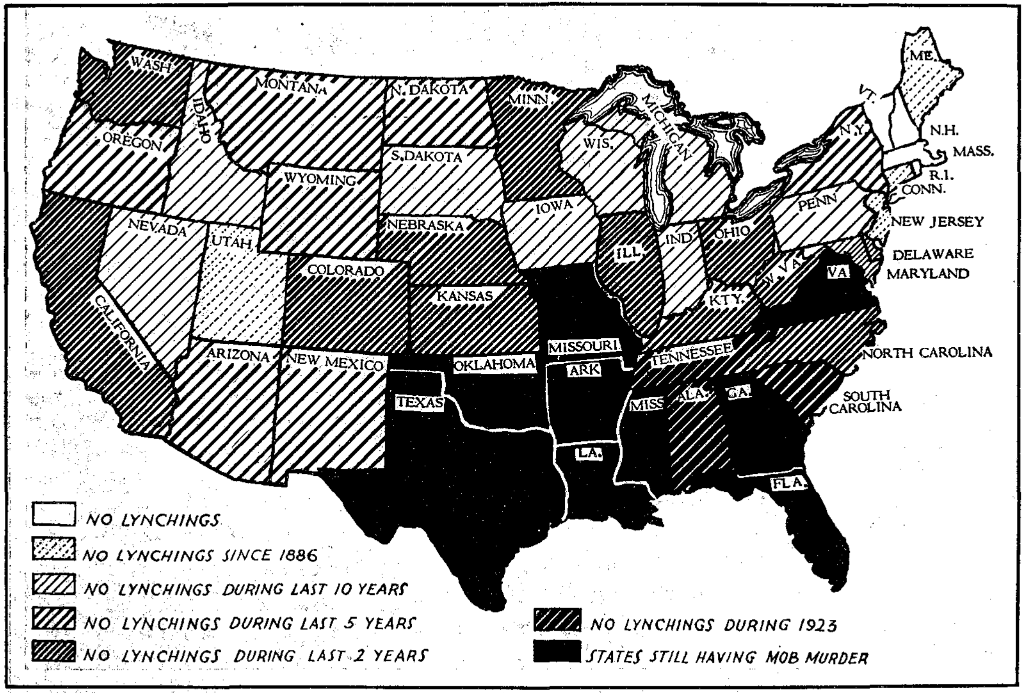
An amusing incident is told of one of these dinners:

> After the matinee Mr. Bacon began to dress for the dinner. When it came time to put the studs in the shirt, he discovered that he had none. Did he become excited? He did not! He looked about for a substitute, and used brass paper-fasteners! He polished up the heads by giving them a good rubbing on the couch, stuck them through the stud holes, spread the prongs out at the back, and there he was—all set for the dinner. The best part of it was, the fasteners looked very fine. He was wonderfully pleased with himself. His ingeniousness made him enjoy the dinner.
>
> "Then came the time when his physician told him he must rest. 'You know you're awfully tired,' I said. 'Yes,' he replied, 'I *am*, and I'd like to go away for eight or nine weeks, but every one in the company is so happy and so nicely settled that I hate to upset them all.' He stopt only on condition that some one else take his place and keep the company playing.
>
> On November 11, 1922, he played his last performance. We none of us felt that it was the last. We all believed that a long rest was all our beloved star needed. But just eight days later—November 19—he was gone."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE LYNCHING ROLL OF HONOR

A SILVER LINING to the black record of lynching is found in the fact that mob murder occurred last year in only nine States and that the number—twenty-eight—is the lowest since accurate records have been kept. Of the victims, twenty-six were negroes, two of them women. The next lowest record was thirty-eight, in 1917, and the highest was 253, in 1892, when there were lynchings in thirty-three States. "The country notes the improvement with deep approval and satisfaction," says the Dayton *Journal*, observing that "the suggestion to the nine States which still tolerate this crime is obvious."



The roll of honor—the second to be issued by the Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches—contains the names of thirty-nine States which had no lynchings in 1923. Places on the roll were earned during last year by South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. It is the first year since comprehensive records on lynchings have been kept, we are told, that South Carolina and Alabama have been free from the crime.

The roll of honor is as follows:

States that have never had a record of a lynching: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.	4
Additional States which have no record of a lynching since 1886: Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey and Utah....	4
Additional States that have no record of a lynching during the last ten years: Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin..........................	10
Additional States which have no record of lynchings in the last five years: Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon, New York and North Dakota.........	7
Additional States which have no record of a lynching the last two years: Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Washington, Ohio and Minnesota.....................	11
Additional States which have no record of a lynching during 1923: South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee......	3
Total States free of lynching in 1923................	39
Total States still having mob murder..................	9

To many it will probably be surprizing that only four States in the Union have been free from the national disgrace. The figures are based on records kept by Prof. Monroe N. Work, at Tuskegee Institute, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and it is said that they have been carefully checked against error.

Several reasons are given for the decrease in mob murders. According to the Commission on the Church and Race Relations, whose report is widely published and commented on,

> "The campaign for inter-racial cooperation, which includes the fight against lynching, has been started and built upon faith that Christians will join in a sound constructive plan to apply the principles of brotherhood and justice to race relations in America; that the principles of Jesus are sufficient to meet all the critical situations that confront us or that may arise, and that ways and means will be supplied for enlisting the forces of the churches and communities.
>
> "Christian men and women are facing the facts regarding lynching and are becoming aroused to the menace of it. The migration of negroes has aroused leading citizens also to inquire into the causes, and lynching has been given as one.
>
> "Tremendous educational campaigns have been carried on by the Federal Council of Churches, the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, the Women's Council, Methodist Episcopal Church South; other groups of Southern churchwomen, by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People and by other organizations.
>
> "The threat of the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill by the United States Congress caused citizens and officials in many States to take means to stop lynchings. A similar bill has been introduced in the present Congress.
>
> "Several States have passed stringent anti-lynching laws. In some of these laws the family of the victim is given the right to sue the county in which the crime occurs. The widow of a negro lynched in South Carolina obtained a verdict of $2,000 under such a law. Officers of the law are becoming more active in preventing lynchings, as public opinion demands it.
>
> "Lynching will cease entirely when public opinion will no longer tolerate mob murder, because the great body of Christian people regard those who participate in mobs as criminals."

And it is not until this form of violence is entirely stamped out, says the Washington *Post*, that "the forces that are working against it will be warranted in lessening effort." Lynching is not a sectional vice, the New York *Evening World* reminds us, "for, in the old days, in the Western country, horse and cattle thieves dangling from ropes in the forest were commonplaces." Nor is the habit due to an inherent depravity in the American people. It "came from the days of pioneering, when society, inadequately organized, was forced to take the law into its own hands."

"And it is significant too that public sentiment has been aroused, not because of the isolated instances of lynching in Southern States, but because of the violence of mobs bent on murder in the northern city where Lincoln sleeps, in the city of Chicago where Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, in East St. Louis and elsewhere in the North—where racial hate was the motive. The difference between the Southern and our Northern mobs have been that in the South they have centered usually on a single culprit, while in the North the mob has struck indiscriminately at a race.

"And it is Northern more than Southern mobs that have shocked the nation into a realization that lynching a man means lynching the law—and that civilization can not exist where law is lynched."

The situation was becoming so dangerous, remarks the Columbus *Evening Dispatch*, that vigorous efforts to combat it were inaugurated through press, pulpit and law-making agencies. If we had forgotten history previous to 1923, we might think that these efforts had been unsuccessful:

"But when we compare the 28 victims of 1923 with the 253 of 30 years ago, we realize that there has been a tremendous improvement. The States entirely free of lynching in 1892 numbered only 15; last year there were 39 States on this roll of honor. Or, to take it from the other side, in 1892, 33 States were disgraced by lynchings; in 1923, only 9 States.

"We have done far more than to make a good beginning. At the present rate of progress, the time will soon come when any case of lynching that does occur will rightly be regarded as merely sporadic, and not indicative of any deep-seated criminal tendency, beyond the power of control."

The mere recital of the figures illustrates to the Manchester *Union* "how the realm of Judge Lynch has contracted; how one-time frontier States have come to legal procedure in place of vigilante rule; how the mob atrocities are now practically confined to territory in which racial animosity still unhappily overcomes respect for law." But a study of the figures suggests to the New York *Evening Sun* that other excitants besides race hatred and mob impulse provoke lynching, and we have here some new and interesting observations:

"Three of the upward jumps, those of 1892, 1908 and 1919, occurred in Presidential years or, in the last case, in time of high political feeling. The hatred of one kind of man for another has for some national politicians a value quite distinct from its logical merits. The figures suggest that a good many men have swung, first and last, because of campaign agitation and oratory.

"The well-being of the people would appear from the figures to have something of an influence on their susceptibility to the lynching fever. The hard times of 1903 and 1908 coincided with rises in the annual total of victims. When times are hard white man and negro oftener find themselves rivals in seeking work. Where lynching is done on others than negroes the same increase of rivalry between other antagonistic races tends to raise the frequency of mob murders.

"The figures for 1923 mark a year in which the South, where the majority of lynchings—tho by no means all—occur, enjoyed rare prosperity and escaped serious political clashes. Its happy state may partly account for the rarity of lynching. But there are more enduring influences at work as well.

"Education in the South, particularly in some of the States of the Atlantic border, now breeds in millions of minds the anti-lynching conscience that from the start prevailed among the highly educated class. Education of the negroes themselves has doubtless helped safeguard them. Above all, the migration of the negroes from the areas where they found themselves least welcome has caused white neighbors to regret or to dread the departure of useful workers. These influences have permanent powers to assure the negro and in general the victims of race antagonism against any return of the lynching as it raged in 1892."

OF SONG AND PRAYER

By Marion Couthouy Smith

"Those who pray seldom sing."
—*From a recent poem.*

They seldom sing who have no will to pray.
—The rose is curved so delicately right,
The symbol of all love and all delight,
The Hand that framed it cannot go astray;
Nor can the Heart that planned it lose the way
Of tenderness and power. God will not slight
A flower of song uplifted to His sight;
And who without Him can be wise or gay?

Their singing goes no further than the lip
Who seek no wider beauty. Shall the soul
Rest only in its own song's ecstasy,
And scorn an infinite companionship?
They will love best who touch the highest goal,
And find the secret source of minstrelsy.
—*The Catholic World* (*New York*).

NO PROTESTANT SPLIT

Despite vexatious quarrels and bluster in certain quarters, there will be no rift in the Protestant Church, says an observer who bases his hope on what appears to him to be a general trend toward unity and cooperation in all fields of human endeavor. We have heard much of impending splits in several folds, of one party's threats to drive another out; but it is not likely, we are told now, that men who are combining in all other interests and activities will pull apart in religion. The same people who are being swept on strong social currents toward fellowship and cooperation in everything else will not split their churches asunder and break up into mere factions. In fact, the churches and denominations themselves are said to be tending toward unity rather than to further division. The preacher who advocates division does not always speak for the pew. This theory, goes on a writer in *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), can be affirmed with confidence even at a time when the churches are threatened with division over Modernism and Fundamentalism. The real movement in each great Christian organization, we are told, is toward unity in two directions: First, a unity within, exprest in greater compactness, simplification of parts and consolidation of agencies, and, second, a unity without, manifest in conferences, leagues, councils and a host of interallied bodies more efficient than ever before. Few people are concerned about divisive issues; the mass of Christians "are more concerned about efficiency, and genuineness, and the practical application of the principles of Jesus to modern life than they are about the Virgin Birth or the physical return of Jesus to the earth." The heart of the Church is busying itself with virility and vitality, not with dogma, and "those who think that dogma is the main thing will come to an awakening before long." The writer, becoming specific, puts down some things which to him are obvious:

"The Protestant Episcopal Church will not be split asunder. Its diocesan structure prevents that. It has almost one hundred dioceses, each taking its chief characteristics from its head, the bishop. These dioceses are not in danger of breaking up. The troubles in the Protestant Episcopal Church, which occupy front-page space in some of the metropolitan dailies, are chiefly local and relatively unimportant. Were a few bishops a little different from what they are, the troubles would disappear overnight. The Protestant Episcopal Church throughout the United States is busied with its great work for the Kingdom of Christ, unaffected to any considerable extent by disputes and factions; in a conspicuous way it is developing its own internal unity and, as never before, is establishing contacts and entering into cooperation with other Christian people.

"The Methodist Episcopal Church, also under episcopal control, and yet in a quite different sense, not broken into dioceses, but combined into one compact 'system,' was never further from danger of splits and schisms than it is to-day. This great church is simplifying and consolidating its machinery and is entering into larger fellowship and cooperation with other churches than ever before. Methodist leaders have wisely kept all of their men and all of their organizations busy with missionary tasks, adapted to new and changed conditions, and have let it be known, so it is reported, that disputes and contentions respecting doctrines and dogmas would not be looked upon at headquarters with favor. An outside observer discovers no inward seethings and impending eruptions because of suppressed convictions.

"The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., has come into the limelight because of certain personalities. A prominent past candidate for national honors seems to feel upon him the mantle of some ancient worthy to declare some teachings of modern science heretical. He is listened to, but is not followed by many. . . . Yet, by reason of a witchery of speech, which has favored him at other times, his agitations are disconcerting and at times seem portentous.

"There are others, similar in unction, but less gifted with oratory, who seem to think it needful to hunt out heretics and steady the ark of the covenant. We are setting nothing down here in the spirit of scorn or of sarcasm, nor do we profess we have much wisdom, but we have had opportunities for seeing parts of the Presbyterian Church in action in the West, the Northwest and the Middle West, and have gathered some gleanings of the problems of administration in this great church while sitting beneath the eaves of its headquarters for several years, and we are very far from thinking that this church is in any immediate danger of breaking up or of going to pieces over present theological controversies."

In the Congregationalist churches there is little likelihood of schism, we are told, for each is a separatist unto itself. "No church is coerced; no authority is imposed upon it; it has nothing to break off from unless it be from a fellowship and a helpfulness, the appeals of which come only in the terms of advice, exhortation and persuasion." In theory the Baptist churches are as independent as the Congregational churches, but there is a "tendency, constantly outcropping, on the part of groups to impose a creed and require conformity in belief and practise."

"Probably the Baptists have been in the greatest danger of rupture of any body of Christians in the country. It may be a bit premature to say that that danger is past, yet there are many indications that neither side really desires separation, and that both are seriously striving to find the ways of compromise, of harmony and of fair play. As in the case of all denominations, the Baptists are not to be judged by the utterances of a few who may speak louder or more often or with greater effectiveness than others."

Conditions among the Disciples are found to be similar to those among the Baptists, but "neither of these bodies of Christians gives the observer occasion for alarm. Both are in a condition of unrest and uncertainty because in process of undergoing far-reaching changes in policies, accompanied with no little experimentation." The smaller churches are naturally more homogeneous than the larger, we are told, as the tendency is for them to lose to the larger denominations those who are on the outer edge of the denominational convictions and contentions. So the entire church situation "is far from discouraging; indeed, it is decidedly reassuring. The forces which make for cohesion and combination seem much stronger than those which threaten division and separation. There is an increasingly strong conviction, found in all communions, that in essentials Christians are already nearly one." Other reasons make division doubtful. Men do not like to give up the "ancestral stuff" and go off to set up housekeeping anew and alone. None of us is quite at home with change. All of us want to "play safe"; we fear to take a step which may be irrevocable, and Christians are not less cautious than others. "There is a natural conservatism in all men, which increases with age, and which protects them from hazardous and fatal steps." But if an appeal should be given, this reason should contain it:

"Jesus Christ prayed for unity. He never prayed for division, schism, or disunion. He had among his twelve apostles persons of as great differences as have been among his followers at any time since. He dealt charitably with Samaritans, Syro-Phœnicians, Romans and Greeks as well as with Galileans and Judeans. He was not intolerant. It is impossible to believe that His followers, and especially those followers who pride themselves upon following Him closely, will say as their final word, 'Anathema,' to their brethren, and will disfellowship them, and will split the household of faith."

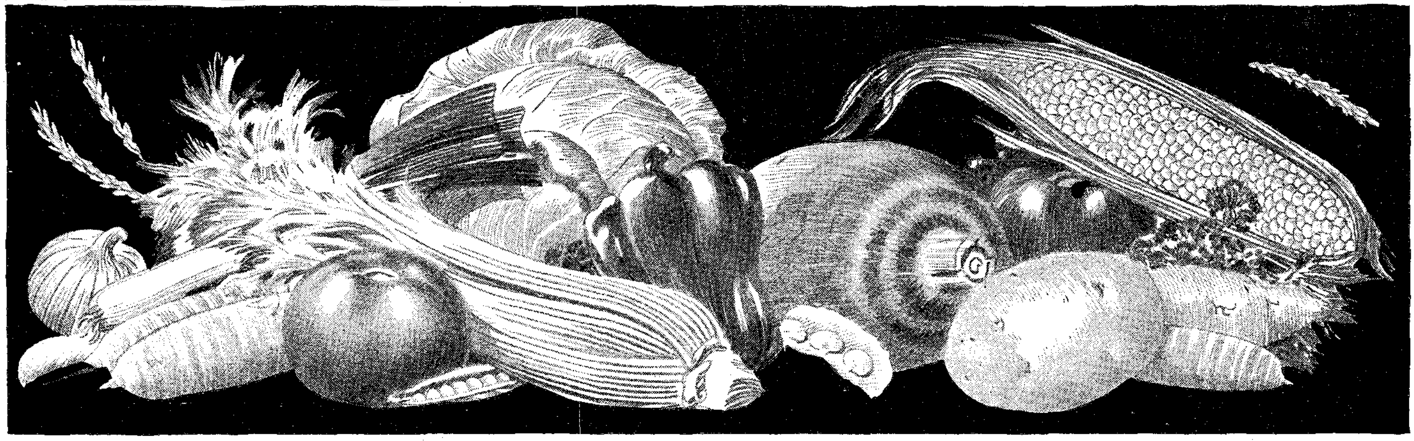
THE WHITE RACE'S RESPONSIBILITY

"THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN" has become an obnoxious phrase to many in its interpretation, implying not only a racial superiority, which is denied, but the right to impose on others whatever the white man sees fit of his methods, manners, customs, his tools and his letters. But in a day when the world is still halting between courage and despair, when understanding and sympathetic knowledge of other people is of primary importance, when we are discovering how intimately all nations and races are involved in a common humanity, the burden is very real and carries a very real responsibility, points out *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York). Two thousand years ago the white man became the possessor of Christianity. He gave it the freest acceptance. In his hands it developed its form and began to be applied in every human relation. Communities and individuals accepted it in shaping their institutions, writing their laws and molding their character. "Christian civilization is the result and is the distinctive creation of the white race," and "they are now responsible for its right expansion and development, and also for its communication to other races, and, as far as possible, convincing them of its character and priceless value." Christian civilization may change its form and adapt itself to varying needs, we are told; but in its essential character and special message of God to men it will never be superseded. Believing, then, that we are the possessors of the true religion and the highest form of civilization yet produced, our obligation as trustees for the world is clear. Continues *The Chronicle:*

"Whatever may be the exclusiveness of a man's business, or the particularity of his views, he can not disclaim the responsibility of his race, or when in his Internationalism and his broad conception of human brotherhood he is moved to say: 'Why should we disturb other people about their ways? For aught we know they may be good enough for them; in any case they are their own, even their religion; and we have more than we can do to live up to our own'; we need to consider our position as trustees of a most important inheritance. We can not refuse it; we can not transfer it to others. A trustee's responsibility is in its ultimate relations untransferable. It is transmitted as the achievement of the progenitors of the race and the nation. Christian civilization is thus an appurtenance of the race; and the United States, in common with the leading nations of Europe, is by inheritance a Christian nation in its institutions and its structure. However justly it shares the shame of Europe for the breakdown of its civilization to-day, and the failure of Christianity to prevent war or to arrest its ruthless conduct, it can not be divorced from the race or the nations to which it has been committed and united. To attempt to overthrow the civilization, to repudiate the responsibility for it, or to deny its history, whatever theory of society and of government, or whatever form of faith or denial of all faith, a man may individually adopt, is mistaken and unintelligent, and, so far as men of other races are concerned, misleading and destructive. It tends to the undoing of the trust which every race and State holds, and which is one of the most sacred committed to man."

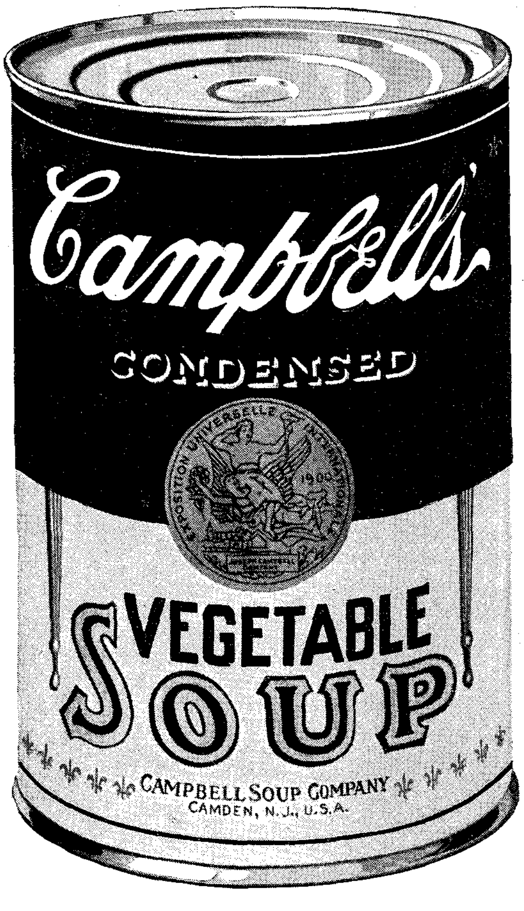
If we accept this trust, we are told, it can not but help lead to recognition of other men's responsibility and to a generous appreciation of all that is inherently good in their beliefs and ways. We have learned that to meet our trust we need help from all who can give it, and that, in turn, the lower in scale of advancement other peoples may appear to be, the greater their need of our help. So,

"If this view is taken, and this spirit prevails, race antagonism will fade, and the enmity and distrust of men of different speech will give place to the normal give-and-take of wholesome intercourse. The more widely the good in any form is sought, the more will a common conception of right and a common standard of character prevail. Diverse men will not seem so hopelessly apart, or the immigrant who comes from afar so unintelligibly alien. We will appreciate him, and what he bears as his peculiar trust, in proportion as we feel responsibility for our own—as something to be shared, no less than to be preserved."



Just the kind of meal you often want!

Soup for health—
every day!


Campbell's
CONDENSED
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE INTERNATIONALE 1900
VEGETABLE
SOUP
CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

How often you have said to yourself at lunch or suppertime: "I feel like eating something substantial, but I don't want too much."

These are just the times when a delicious plateful of Campbell's Vegetable Soup is so tempting and so sufficient.

Thousands and thousands of people every day eat this soup as a meal. It tastes so good. It's so nourishing.

When you serve Campbell's Vegetable Soup for dinner—as you often will—you can reduce the number of other dishes—it contains so much food.

Fifteen vegetables. Invigorating beef broth. Cereals to build and strengthen. Seasoning by master-chefs. And taste it!

21 kinds

12 cents a can

I'm as plump as pigs in clover,
I am simply bubbling over.
All the vigor that I feel
Comes from Campbell's husky meal!

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE remark of an old gentleman, toward the end of his days, that he had been harrowed by a great deal of trouble in his life—most of which never really happened, is verified in verses by Brian Hill in *The English Review* (London). But this fact does not take away one atom of the vibrancy of his verses as they reveal all the shades of panic through which the mind passes in the face of imagined catastrophe.

THE VIGIL

By Brian Hill

I've tidied up my little room,
And lit my lamp against the gloom,
And now I've but to sit and wait
Until he comes. He'll not be late
To-night, I know. . . . The passing feet
Go hurrying, loitering, down the street,
But I would recognize his tread
Even if I were lying dead
And buried and he chanced to pass
Beside my tombstone in the grass. . . .
My table shines like glass, the shelf
Is filled with willow-pattern delf
Smiling in blue and white array;
The Chinese jar he brought one day
As a surprise for me, he said,
I've filled with roses white and red
Early to-day I hurried out,
Before the people were about,
To buy the best the flower-girl had.
They smell so sweet I would be glad
To buy them always, but they're dear
In London when the winter's here.
To-night the very clock seems slow;
Tick-tock! Tick-tock! The minutes go
Unwillingly as children pass
A sweet-shop, staring at the glass
With greedy eyes. . . . I'll turn my head,
And watch the fire's deep caves instead;
I will not look again until
It strikes the hour. . . . It's grown so still
I almost hear my heart's quick beat
Sound in its prison. . . . Down the street
A dog barks. . . . Just five minutes more
And I shall hear him at my door:
He will not tap nor linger there,
But come straight over to my chair,
And I'll pretend I did not hear
Him enter, and he will creep near
And kiss me suddenly—oh, sweet!
Time, speed my darling's hurrying feet
And bring him to me soon, so soon. . . .
How dark it is outside! The moon
Hangs like a little silver thread
Across night's curtain overhead;
In trembling lines the street lamps run
Like raindrops in the morning sun;
And, pools of gold dropped from the sky,
Across the road the puddles lie. . . .
The clock has struck! The hour grows late.
And in my silent room I wait:
He should be here! He should be here!
Yet must I sit alone, though fear
Dart through the meshes of my mind
And shake me like a raging wind.
Terror runs crying through my head—
How should I know if he were dead?
How should I know? I'd wait here still,
Watching the minutes crawl, until
The morning's ghostly figure crept
Into a room where no one slept,
Into a room where none dared stir
For fear Life should remember her. . . .
He does not come. . . . O clock, be still!
Speedy or slow you work your will. . . .
He does not come! He cannot care!
His eye has caught a face more fair,
Younger than mine. May turns to May,
And Age has swept his fingers grey
Lightly across my cheeks and brow. . . .
He has forgotten me! But how
May I forget if year on year
Shall see me sitting lonely here,
Dreaming an idle dream that's past?
. . . *Ah, God! His step—his step at last!*

In the springtime one remembers autumn, perhaps, with more enjoyment than one has in living through it. Therefore, these verses of David Morton from *The Measure* (New York) have that charm of untimeliness, especially as he is always thoughtful and fastidious in his work:

SCARS

By David Morton

The smell of ruin in the autumn air,
When rusty twilights come too early down,
Will take the hearts of strong men unaware,
And lure them from the friendly, lighted town—
To walk old, lonely roadways where they learn
Again of summers that have come to husk,
Where smoky stars like low-hung lanterns burn
Above the crumbling borders of the dusk.

On littered ways where leaves are crisp and curled,
And mist comes in between the passing shapes.
There go the lone and desolate of the world,
Wrapped in their thoughtful silences like capes,
Walking dark roads beneath the autumn stars,
Each with his hidden and historic scars.

The picture of roads as the arteries of civilization is not unfamiliar, but it is shown in a new light by the bold, staccato utterance of Elizabeth Morrow in *Voices: A Journal of Verse* (Boston, Mass.):

HIGHROAD

By Elizabeth Morrow

Sand of a desert made me first,
The young sphinx smiled my start,
By dying pilgrims I was nursed—
Hunger was my chart.

Sails of Phoenicia swept my breast
Daring a drunken wind;
I am the brick the legions pressed—
Rome they left behind.

My belt of steel has bound the plains,
Hill to hill I link,
No height, no depth my hand restrains—
Distance is meat and drink.

Let no man doubt my grinding need,
When I have turned aside,
Though people prayed and kings decreed—
The fairest city died.

Having enjoyed slight, if any, fame in the days of their first appearance, the poems of "Michael Field," according to a contributor to *The Empire Review* (London), may quite possibly be less neglected by future generations. This informant also gives us the interesting news that "Michael Field" is the pseudonym for the joint productions of the late Miss Catherine Alice Bradley and Miss Edith Emma Cooper, and the occasion for calling attention to their work arises from the recent appearance of a selection issued by the London Poetry Book Shop. There is delicacy and a fine glow of feeling in these lines, which we may temporarily call—

SOLACE

By Michael Field

How gladly I would give
My life to her who would not care to live
If I should die!
Death, when thou passest by,
Take us together, so I sigh,
Praying and sighing through the London streets,
While my heart beats
To do some miracle, when suddenly
At a curve of Regent Circus I espy,
Set 'mid a jeweler's trays of spangle-glitter,
A tiny metal insect-pin, a fly.
This utter trifle for my love I buy,
And, thinking of it on her breast,
My heart has rest.

Another admirable specimen from the same source is—

OLD AGE

By Michael Field

Among the hills I trace the path that I must wend:
I watch, not bidding him farewell, the sun descend.
Sweet and of their nature vacant are the days I spend
Quiet as a plough laid by the furrow's end.

Feeling in the framework of bold and graceful imagery is convincingly set forth in a contribution to a magazine of verse called *L'Alouette* (The Lark), published at Malden, Massachusetts.

SACROSANCT

By Ada Borden Stevens

By well-illumined halls
And arching doors, oft left ajar,
My friends may wander in
And out through galleries, that are
Adorned with tapestries
Fresh from my loom.
But in an inner court there is a room
Set preciously with walls of amethyst;
And only you, my dear, of all the world,
May keep its tryst.

These walls hold chests that store
Old memories. With pride
We draw the draperies
Apart; for it was here, a bride,
I folded youthful plans
Woven of gold.
Deep in the shadow 'neath the eaves, are old
Caskets of silver day-dreams—how they shine!
And you alone, my dear, may look on them,
For they are mine.

Within this house of thought
One crypt I keep; its altar love,
And faith its candle light,
Its music silence. From above
A golden radiance floods
The soul like prayer.
At the still evening hour I enter there
In reverence and softly turn the key,
And you alone, my dear, of all the world,
May come with me.

The London *Bookman* stimulates the energies of the poetically inclined by offering monthly prizes for the best original lyric. One prize-winner is J. M. Old, whose poem is simple to the point of bareness. Yet the thought of it will be found to abide in the mind with all the atmosphere of its title—

TRAGEDY

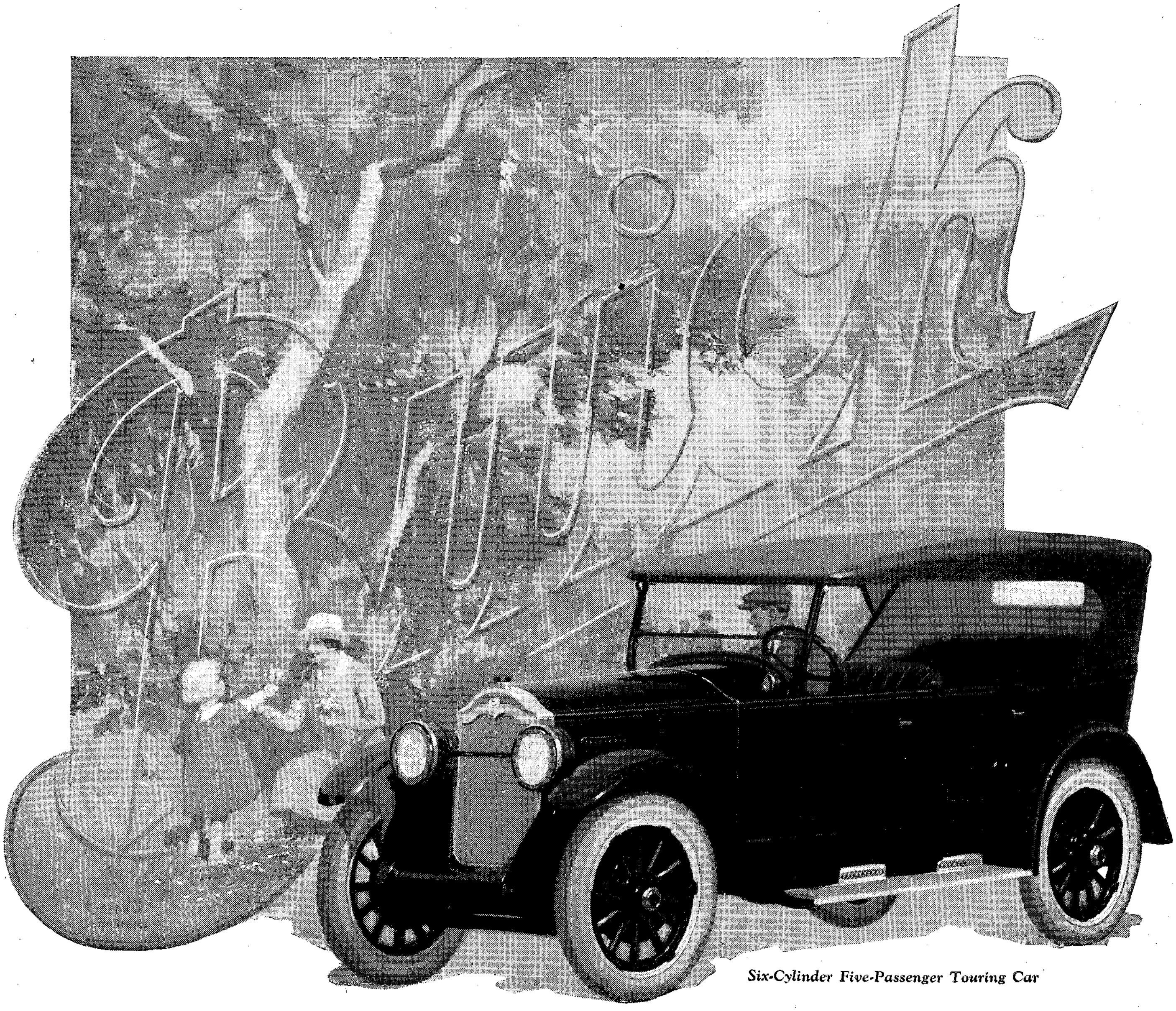
By J. M. Old

Your mind is darkened now, and all is dread
Where confidence once looked through shining eyes
That proudly smiled. Your laughter, too, is dead.

Down what strange ways you wander none may know.
You walk alone, and I, who looked with pride
Upon your vigour once, now watch you go

With halting steps along a futile road
That has no ending. . . . Though I yearn to come
And cheer your lonely soul, and ease your load,

It cannot be. Far off I stand and pray
That you have kept some memory of me
To brighten, for a space, your fearful way.



Six-Cylinder Five-Passenger Touring Car

A Wonderful Car

After owning several other cars, I purchased a 1921 Model Coupe, and the service and satisfaction justified my purchasing a 1924 Model for a family car, and I must say that of eighteen automobiles which I have owned, some of which cost more than twice as much as the Buick, it is a wonderful performing car. The engine is powerful and quiet; the riding qualities cannot be beaten; the four-wheel brakes give you that feeling of safety which is so much appreciated in this day of congested traffic.

I can heartily endorse Buick to anyone who appreciates most in an automobile.

(Signed) M. H. Hardesty,
Zanesville, Ohio

THE long and trouble-free service that Buick cars provide for their owners has led to the often repeated remark—"Buicks never wear out." And in a sense this is true. Buicks perform faithfully and do hard, continuous work for years beyond the length of time ordinarily considered the normal life of a car. A casual survey of the automobiles driven in any locality will amply demonstrate this fact. The length and dependability of Buick performance is another outstanding indication of Buick value—a value made possible by Buick's long experience and vast resources.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Pioneer Builders of
Valve-in-Head Motor Cars

Branches in All Principal
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HOW MR. MELLON GREW, IN SUN AND SHOWER

ANDREW W. MELLON, now in the midst of all the excitements that an unusually exciting Washington season has been able to yield, never cared much for the limelight. He was never very strong, in a physical way at least, it appears, and he may have felt that he needed to reserve his energy for his various jobs. On the other hand, suggests a journalist who knows him, he probably preferred to grow in seclusion in one corner of his own particular melon-patch, realizing that melons that attract too much attention sometimes get untimely picked. At any rate, says John K. Barnes, who gives some personal glimpses of the Secretary of the Treasury in *The World's Work*, up to the time when Mr. Mellon became Secretary of the Treasury, "he was the least widely known of the country's rich men." Going back to his college days, when he seems to have laid the foundation for his present reticence, Mr. Mellon, recalls Mr. Barnes, was threatened with a physical breakdown at the end of the senior year. His work was all done except the examinations and a graduating speech, but his father advised him, nevertheless, to leave without his diploma. He was more ready to take this advice, says Secretary Mellon, because he thereby got out of making his speech. From that time on, reports Mr. Barnes:

> He has practised not making speeches until he has almost perfected the habit. But at the same time he has practised other methods, more effective for him and more natural to him of getting his ideas to those to whom he wishes them to go.

Wide World photograph

FINANCE CONSULTS WITH WAR

This picture of Mr. Mellon in conversation with Secretary of War Weeks, is said to be particularly good as showing "Scotch shrewdness," determination, and the characteristic cigar—characteristically out.

After he left the university, he and his younger brother, Richard B. Mellon, borrowed some money from their father at a stiff rate of interest and organized a lumber business at Mansfield (now Carnegie), Pennsylvania. The business was progressing successfully when there began to be signs of the approaching slump. The two boys looked at the signs and forthwith sold all their lumber and their plant. Their father, Thomas Mellon, watching this somewhat unusual proceeding for two boys, the elder, being only eighteen, invited them into his bank.

The Mellon Bank, even at that time, was an institution of considerable importance in Pittsburgh. It was entirely the creation of Thomas Mellon. First a successful lawyer, then a county judge, and always a disciple of Poor Richard, this native of the north of Ireland, true to the instincts of his Scotch ancestry, constantly saved money and invested it. When he retired from the bench in 1869 he started a private banking-house. Not very long after this he was rated a millionaire—"perhaps justly so," he said, and that was at a time when millionaires were not so common as at present.

This was the institution into which young Andrew Mellon and his brother were invited by their father. They started as a rich man's sons, with the advantage of money, but in spite of this they have succeeded as well and served their community as well as if they had struggled through the adversities of poverty. Indeed, they have served it better for, with the advantages their father gave them, they began serving their community in an effective manner when otherwise they must have been struggling for many years to reach an opportunity to serve.

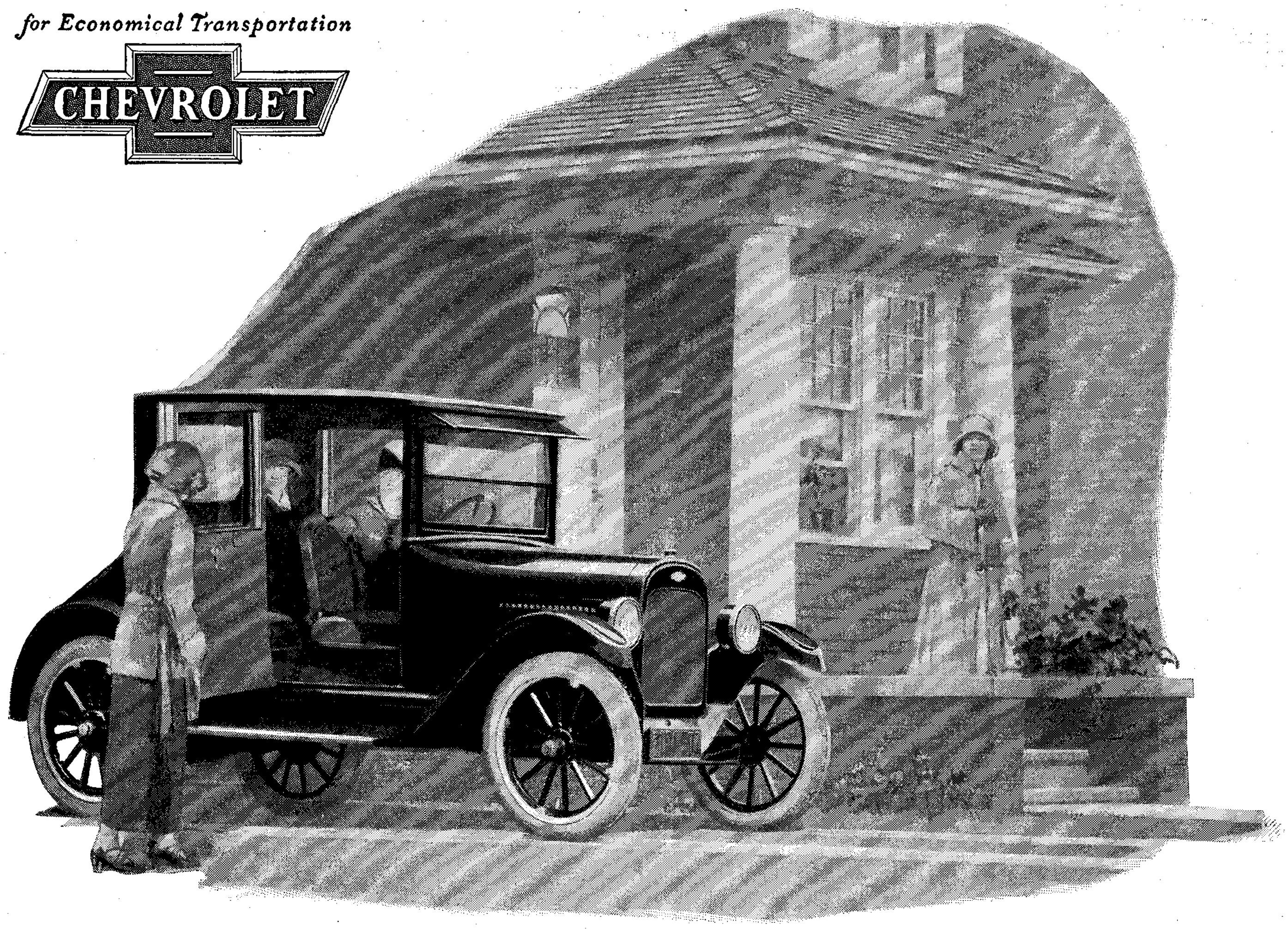
The Mellon Bank under Judge Mellon and under the brothers A. W. and R. B. has been run on a principle somewhat as follows: Find a man who can run a business and who needs capital, either to start or to expand. Furnish the capital and take shares in the business, leaving the other man to run it except when it is in trouble. When this business grows enough to pay back the money, take the money and find another man who can run a business and needs capital, and give it to him on the same basis. Now if the choosing of the men and enterprises is wise, in a growing community this plan rolls up wealth in a cumulative fashion, but not idle wealth. The essence of this plan is that it gives opportunity to men of special ability in the community, and they in turn give employment to great numbers of others. The Mellon fortune has grown as a kind of huge revolving fund for the promotion of enterprises and the employment of people in the Pittsburgh area. The fund is managed by the Mellons, but it is used by a vast number of people in all kinds of enterprises. They themselves take little out of the fund for their own use, for they are people of comparatively simple tastes.

Henry Ford, who is now so heartily in favor of Mr. Mellon's plan for tax-reduction, it may be recalled, is equally opposed to this idea of permitting bankers to control industry. Mr. Ford announced, in a recent interview, that he didn't know whether the American bankers who are out for the Mellon Plan were really sincere, since the plan, by reducing surtaxes, would have a tendency to take American industry out of control of the banks. However, whether or not Mr. Mellon, as Secretary of the Treasury, is trying to do himself a bad turn as a banker, he is said to have made his mark early as a banker of ability. Mr. Barnes relates that, early in his banking experience:

> He was sent by his father to investigate a loan that had been made to a business man who was having difficulty to meet his interest payments. Judge Mellon sent Andrew to get all the facts and to form an opinion as to how they could get their money back. He told him to stay as long as was necessary. (The boy was less than twenty years old.) He stayed a week with the man, learned all about his business, and, when he returned, told his father that the way to get their money back was to loan the man $40,000 more. The man, he said, was honest and able, and all that the business needed to make it successful was more capital. The additional money was supplied, the business prospered, and when that man died he left more than $2,000,000. Some little time later there was some reason to feel apprehensive

for Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET



The Woman's Own Car

All Chevrolet models are popular with women on account of their beauty of line and finish and ease of handling.

The new 4-passenger coupe was designed especially for women. Its stylish, distinguished appearance makes immediate appeal, and closer examination promotes enthusiasm. Best of all—the price is surprisingly low for so high-grade a production, equipped as it is with a Fisher Body, two extra-wide doors that make feasible graceful entrance to and exit from the car. Single, comfortable driver's seat, ample room for two in the rear seat, and a fourth folding seat for an extra passenger.

Comfortably, tastefully upholstered and artistically trimmed with good-grade hardware.

Plate-glass windows on all four sides. Cord tires on easily demountable rims, with extra rim.

Although designed with especial consideration of our women friends, we find this model is also favored by many men, for business and family use. Merchandise samples can be carried inside the car instead of in the rear compartment. Evenings and week ends the same car admirably meets the requirements of the small family.

SUPERIOR
4-Passenger Coupé

$725

F. O. B. Flint, Mich.

Prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

Superior Roadster	$490
Superior Touring	495
Superior Utility Coupe	640
Superior 4-Pass. Coupe	725
Superior Sedan	795
Superior Commercial Chassis	395
Superior Light Delivery	495
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550

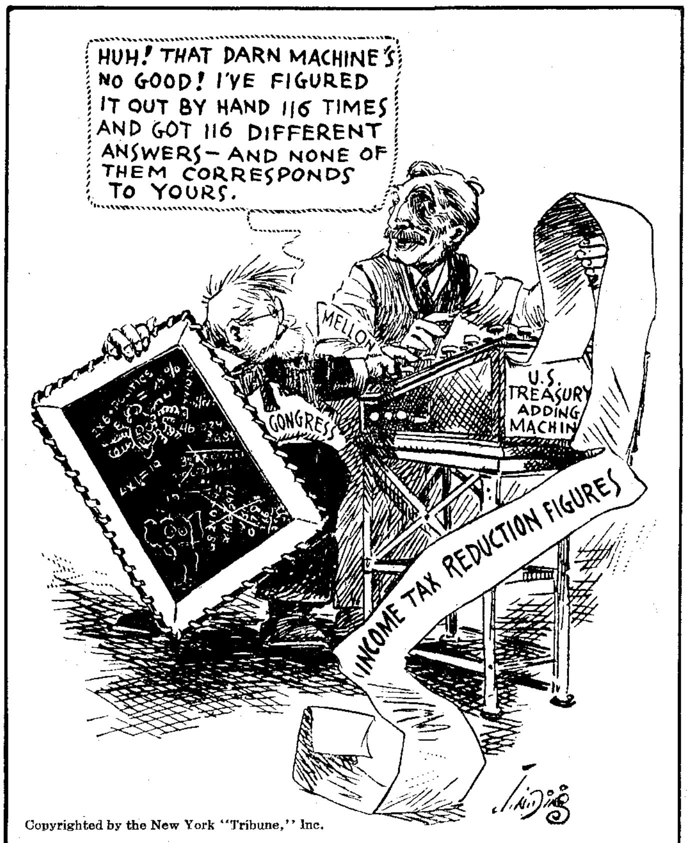
(Fisher Bodies on all closed models)

Dealers and Service Stations everywhere. Applications will be considered from high-grade men only, for territory not adequately covered.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

In Canada—Chevrolet Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Oshawa, Ontario regarding the first loan that Andrew himself had made. Judge Mellon remarked to one of the clerks in the bank that he hoped "Andrew's loan" would go bad—"It would be a good lesson for him." But "Andrew's loan" did not go bad, and in a very few years Andrew had taken the entire management of the bank off his father's shoulders and the Judge had practically retired.


HUH! THAT DARN MACHINE'S NO GOOD! I'VE FIGURED IT OUT BY HAND 116 TIMES AND GOT 116 DIFFERENT ANSWERS— AND NONE OF THEM CORRESPONDS TO YOURS.
MELLON
CONGRESS
U.S. TREASURY ADDING MACHIN
INCOME TAX REDUCTION FIGURES
Ding

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CONCLUSIVE PROOF

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

This was before A. W. was twenty-five. Before he was thirty his father had deeded his entire property to him to manage and divide among the others.

Mellon loves to build and develop business, says Mr. Barnes, as J. J. Hill loved to build railroads. The writer relates that:

One of the first important connections established was with Henry C. Frick. Young Frick was a clerk at the Overholt distillery (his mother was an Overholt). His fruitful brain conceived the idea of acquiring some Connellsville coal-lands and he soon needed more money. He made application to the Mellons for a loan. Judge Mellon took a liking to the ambitious youth and loaned him $20,000, taking a mortgage on his coke plant. Following this, other loans of $40,000 and $50,000 were made, for which mortgages were taken, and after that the Frick coke business had reached such proportions that no longer were mortgages necessary to secure bank loans.

Out of this grew up a close friendship between H. C. Frick and A. W. Mellon which lasted throughout Mr. Frick's life, and resulted in their entering many business enterprises together and sharing many business opportunities.

At one time the Mellons acquired an old bridge-building plant at a very low price in order to secure some steel work for another enterprise that they were interested in. They wanted some one to run this plant, and got in touch with two young men who had been with another bridge company. After some persuasion on the part of Mr. Mellon these young men agreed to operate the plant. A company was formed in which the Mellons had a three-fifths interest and each of the young men one-fifth. The young men managed the business and it has since grown to be one of the largest bridge-building concerns in the country. One of these men said recently: "They (A. W. and R. B. Mellon) have never interfered in any way in the management of the business. We have never had a harsh word from them or a word of criticism for any of the mistakes we have made. Their advice has been invaluable. Our entire success has been due to them."

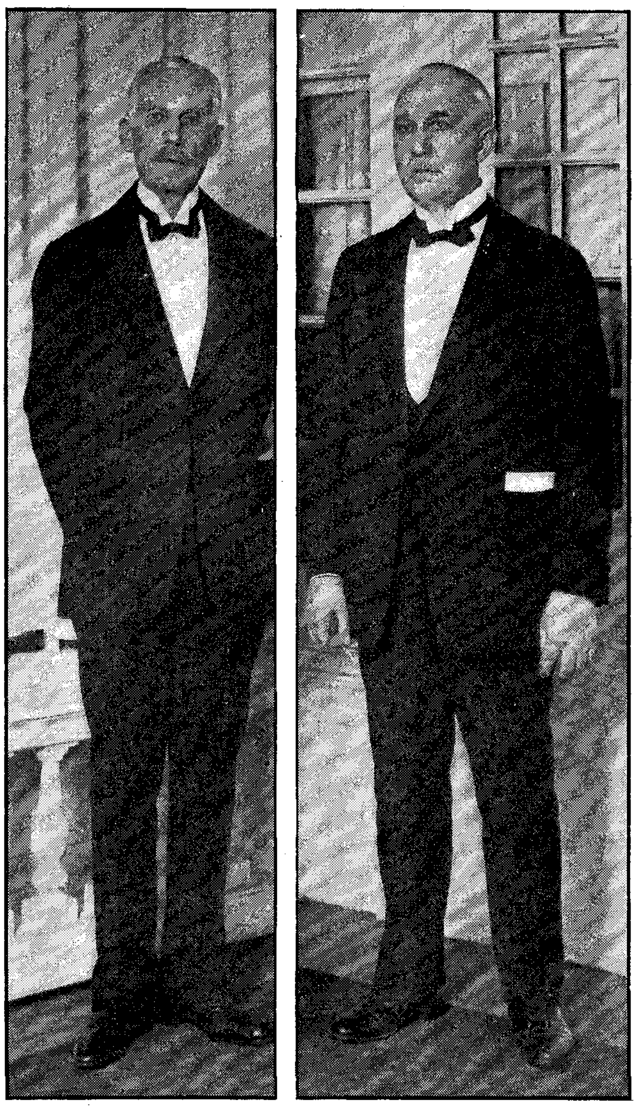
In his work in the Treasury Department, Mr. Mellon, says his biographer, has achieved an unusual result in an unusual manner. The explanation runs:

Every man who reaches high position in politics finds himself torn between the danger of not keeping the organization of his party satisfied, and thereby losing support so that his party will lose, and therefore his principles be given up—or, on the other hand, of having to pay to his party so high a price in patronage as to make good administration difficult or impossible.

Like most men who had not been in politics long enough to show his general attitude on this subject, Mr. Mellon was classed by the organization as a political detriment. That was two years ago, not now. "He may be a good Secretary of the Treasury, but he isn't a political asset" was the opinion. A good Secretary of the Treasury isn't often of much interest to the voting public, for government finance has until recently been outside the realms of public interest. Furthermore Mr. Mellon is a rich man and in certain political circles that is held to be a disqualification.

So Mr. Mellon started. During his first two years he has confirmed the worst fears of the organization by successfully fighting patronage in his department, but, extraordinary as it seems, in spite of that he has become one of the biggest political assets of the Republican party. This is an unusual performance.

And what he has done along with this is like unto it—unusual. He has made government finance so clear that all the public discuss it. For the first time in the memory of any one living it is a popular subject. The introduction of the budget system and the use that Secretary Mellon has made of it marks an epoch in the political growth of the people of the United States.



Courtesy of "The World's Work"

THE MELLON BROTHERS, AS OF PITTSBURGH

They began as a rich man's sons, and now they rank, "A.W." especially, as among the richest men in the country. They financed numerous businesses, and profited handsomely.

This transformation of the public attitude toward government finance, including a greatly changed position on the question of the bonus, has been accomplished on Mr. Mellon's part without a speech. He has written his reports and half a dozen letters. His long practise in business in getting his ideas into their most simplified and therefore most effective shape made this unprecedented result possible. He has got for finance a firmer grip on the public mind and aroused it as

The New ESSEX

What Experts Here and Abroad Say About It:

"Hudson has produced a super Essex . . . It looks like the proverbial knockout."—From Automobile Topics.

"The new Essex is a revelation of performance, ease of riding and of smoothness."—From Motor Age.

"Steers easily, even on loose gravel at 50 miles per hour."
—From Motor World.

"A wonderful value—a car of which Hudson engineers have a right to be proud."—From Motor Life.

"Possesses qualities I didn't believe could be incorporated in a closed car at $975."—H. A. Tarantous, in Motor (U. S. A.)

and "MOTOR" of London, England, Says:

"For a very considerable time the Essex car has been one of the most popular American productions marketed in this country, and has won an enviable name for reliability and road performance. Good as the four-cylinder model has proved to be in service, however, the manufacturers have superseded it in favour of a six-cylinder model. ***It represents a very great advance in design on the old car, and is one of the most interesting American vehicles that has ever been imported here.***

"The engine is vibrationless and will take the car along at so slow a speed as 2½ miles per hour without a tremor from the transmission. From even this low speed a ready pick-up can be obtained without changing down. ***For a 2-litre power unit the acceleration on second is terrific; in fact, it is one of the most lively cars in which we have ridden. Thirty miles an hour or over seems but 10 or 12, so smooth is the operation of the engine.***

"The steering is particularly light, the brakes could not be better, the transmission is noiseless, and in every way the new Essex six-cylinder can be put down as a real delight to drive."

"Even better than my former ESSEX" say Thousands of Owners

It is the most talked of car ever brought out by Essex. Old owners say it duplicates the pep and dash of the former Essex up to 50 miles an hour, while far surpassing it in smoothness and riding ease.

Thousands who examine and ride in it daily are proclaiming qualities never expected in a car of its price. They call it the easiest riding car they ever knew. Safe, comfortable and steady on all roads at all speeds. A special design that will interest you accounts for that. It starts instantly in any weather. Steers easily as a bicycle. Gears shift noiselessly at a touch.

Even those who keep but casual track of gasoline and oil mileage, are astonished at its economy in those respects. And the minimum service cost policy, continues these economies in inexpensive maintenance throughout all the years it serves you. Ask your dealer for the parts price list.

And take a 30 minute ride to learn the facts.

2500 New ESSEX Owners Every Week That Tells the Success of Value

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You can't lose the Hinge-Cap

Old-style caps are always getting lost

Loose Cap
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—*which will you have?*

COMPARE loose caps with Williams—here's a cap you *can't* lose because it's hinged on! And Williams Shaving Cream is as much better as the Hinge-Cap:

—The lather is thicker, finer-grained. It keeps the moisture in against the beard. That's why Williams is the fastest beard-softener.

—The lather has the true lubric quality. A thin film makes easier, smoother running for your razor's edge. That explains the greater comfort of the Williams shave.

—The lather actually helps the skin. Men with heavy beards and thin skins stick to Williams because of the delightful after-care it gives.

Try this pure, natural-white cream. There's no coloring matter whatsoever in Williams. It is made by famous shaving soap specialists. AND YOU CAN'T LOSE THE CAP.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO., GLASTONBURY, CONN.
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Aqua Velva is our newest triumph—a *scientific* after-shaving formula. For free trial bottle write Dept. 24-A

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

it has not otherwise been roused since the war.

The writer credits him with a large part in unearthing the scandals in the Veterans' Bureau. The Secretary, according to this account, administered funds of the Bureau to the amount of about $18,000,000, and managed so well that comparisons began to be made with the apparent mismanagement of the funds more directly under the supervision of Colonel Forbes. Friction between Secretary Mellon and Colonel Forbes, says Mr. Barnes, led directly to the present house-cleaning in the Bureau. It happens, curiously enough, comments the writer, that the man who has done so much to keep the bonus from able-bodied veterans has done more than anybody else in Washington to defend the interests of the disabled.

Mr. Mellon's recreations are said to be "plenty of problems to think about, a few close friends, fine paintings and good reading." Several intimate personal touches are given in these concluding paragraphs:

When Mr. Mellon stops at a hotel, he has a small room. If you wish to find him at dinner time, the place to look is in the dark corners of the dining-room. If you miss him there, he will probably be in his room reading before going to bed. When at home in Pittsburgh he gets the most enjoyment at home or walking over to his brother "Dick's" for dinner, and then sitting down to read a book. Before he became Secretary he went to England every summer and rented a country estate. After he began work in Washington in March, 1921, he took no vacation until last summer, when he went abroad.

His sole exercise is walking and occasional horseback-riding and golf. Despite his sixty-nine years, he walks with a spring in his step and such vigor that it is hard for an ordinary walker to keep up with him. He smokes many very small cigars which frequently go out and have to be relit. He is a kind, thoughtful, natural, democratic man, with a highly sensitive and expressive face and a most gracious manner. His blue eyes give an indication of the great inward power of the man, and possess the ability of showing clearly when his mind has dismissed the subject at hand. His face in repose is sad, but this impression is lost when one talks with him. His smile, which has left wrinkles in his thin cheeks, is a happy one.

A story told by one of his business associates is illustrative of his thoughtfulness and kindness. This man started work years ago with one of the companies in which the Mellons were interested. He met Mr. Mellon, but had no reason to suppose that the latter would remember him. One day Mr. Mellon sent for him to come to the bank. When he arrived, Mr. Mellon explained in some detail that money was getting scarce and that banks were calling loans. He had noticed, he said, that one of the banks in which he was a director had a loan to this man which they were going to call. He did not like to ask the directors not to call it, but he had deposited the amount of the loan to the man's account in his bank.

THE ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF THE McLEANS OF WASHINGTON

WHO is Edward B. McLean? Why do his telegrams, so suggestive in places of the inventory of a fruit-stand, appear so important in the public eye? Through what abilities or position does he play so large a part in the lives of Presidents, Cabinet officials, and Senators?

Questions like these, observes a special Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, are rather frequent of late. As for the answers, says the correspondent, "Perhaps, as the public digs into the depths of its recollections, it may be reminded of 'Friendship,' one of the showplaces, an enormous estate shown to every visitor to the Capital; also, perhaps in a vaguer way, of the huge and splendid Walsh residence on Dupont Circle." As for the name, Edward Beale McLean, continues the *Post-Dispatch* writer:

It may recall a figure prominent in society, owner of crack horses at this bygone show or that, or it may perhaps bring to mind the history of the notorious "Hope diamond," which was said to carry death or lurid tragedy to its owner; or again a romantic elopement or a ghastly motor accident or a brilliant Washington entertainment wherein the President and glittering foreign plenipotentiaries figured, or a million-dollar houseboat on some river in Florida, or a newspaper whose policy was the policy of a nation, or a "$100,000,000 baby," heavily guarded and tragically lost.

All these pictures, indeed, and many more besides are part of the spectacular life of Edward McLean. In the midst of a vast jangling of striking personalities, his character and career stand out as perhaps the most romantic. For he came into a world which offered him from the very start almost every conceivable kind of opportunity. As to the uses to which he put these opportunities—well, let some future biographer say the final word and pronounce the final judgment. Let us merely review briefly the facts as we have them at this date. The story they tell, quite unembellished, is arresting enough:

McLean's father, John R. McLean, had inherited a part ownership in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the most influential Middle Western newspapers, and had subsequently bought out his partners. He had married Miss Emily S. Beale, daughter of Gen. Edward F. Beale, had become prominent in Ohio politics, acquired the Washington *Post*, and had for a time owned the New York *Morning Journal*. By the time of his death, in 1916, he had accumulated a fortune extravagantly calculated to be a hundred million dollars. This figure, however, is probably a highly exaggerated one.

In 1883 his son, Edward Beale, was born —born to inherit two great newspapers and an income estimated by some at a million a year. Power and wealth, the objects of most men's strivings, were already there for him to seize. Little is known of his early life except that he received a thorough education at the hands of private tutors and was brought up in the best and most luxurious surroundings and traditions of Washington official and residential society.

Few people know very much about the doings of young McLean before he arrived at the age of twenty-two, continues the

In this Food is *nourishment* you *need*—

In the form your body can digest

A hundred and forty-five thousand doctors and forty-eight thousand dentists are interested in what you eat.

Back of these men there are others, biological chemists, who are devoting their lives to find out just what it is you need.

They haven't spoken to you about it. Even your own doctor hasn't mentioned it to you unless you have been ill.

They haven't spoken because they know that except when you are ill you will eat what you want to eat.

What is it they would tell you if they thought you would listen?

That food and nourishment are two very different things. Food is what you eat. Nourishment is what your body gets out of it, what it can digest.

THE *nourishment* you get determines the way you feel. It is the *basis* of your health.

A delicious food, easy to digest

Starches and sugars (carbohydrates) are your greatest source of strength and vitality; without them you cannot live. But unless properly prepared they are hard for the body to take care of. They may become a burden and their great nourishment value lost.

In Grape-Nuts the carbohydrates have been *dextrinized,* that is, they are broken down into a form your body most readily digests and turns into health and strength.

This delicious food is made from pure wheat and malted barley, slow-baked by a special process that transforms the carbohydrates so that the body readily absorbs them.

All the nutriment of the grain is retained—including the precious mineral salts which science is each day setting more and more store by.

In a form which you must chew

And the form of Grape-Nuts has the great added value to your health: you *must* chew it.

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With Grape-Nuts digestion starts where it should—in the mouth.

* * *

There is nothing like Grape-Nuts in form or taste. Most people like it best with cream or milk poured at the side of the saucer so as to retain to the full its crispness and flavor.

Tomorrow for breakfast eat Grape-Nuts. Eat it every day and at the end of the first week see how much better you feel. All grocers have it. All restaurants serve it in individual packages of a single portion. The Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

"We now know definitely that the regular diet of a large portion of the people of the United States is falling short of maintaining satisfactory nutrition."
—*American Home Diet*

"After diet comes the mastication.

* * *

Every organ of the body is improved by use, and proper chewing of hard, resistant foods gives the mouth the exercise it needs to help make it self-cleansing and to keep it healthy and normal."
—*Bulletin issued by Department of Public Health, Mass.*

If you are to be really healthful—mouth and the remainder of the digestive tract must all do their share.

Don't take away from any one organ the legitimate work it should do. Don't baby it, but don't overload it.

"Unless the food is properly prepared in the mouth, it is not only seldom used to the greatest advantage, but causes disturbances in the intestinal tract."
—*Teeth, Diet and Health*

Grape-Nuts is in a form that makes you chew. This makes your mouth do its work which, if it doesn't do, your stomach must do in addition to its own.

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—*Food Facts*

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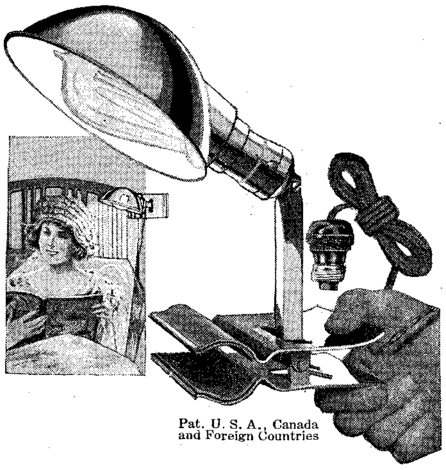

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

writer, but shortly after his arrival at maturity—

> He seems to have taken a very genuine interest in his father's and grandfather's profession of journalism. He knew he was to inherit his father's papers and forthwith applied himself to the learning of his job. Altho he drove to his offices every morning in a huge yellow sport car, there is ample evidence to show that he actually "chased down" assignments like any other ordinary reporter for the Washington *Post*. Testifying at a famous Washington murder trial, he described himself as a "cub reporter" of a single year's experience. Then his interest in politics (also inherited) led him to cover State and national party conventions; and thus he gradually trained himself to be a genuine journalist and editor, and not merely a figurehead.
>
> Then, in 1908, when he was twenty-five he suddenly flashed into the public eye and has remained here, more or less, ever since. This was the occasion of his marriage to Miss Evelyn Walsh, daughter and heir of Thomas F. Walsh, the multimillionaire Colorado mining magnate, who had risen from humble origin in Tipperary, Ireland, to become the partner and close personal friend of King Leopold of Belgium. The tragic death of Miss Walsh's only brother, Vinson, in an automobile accident at Newport left her not only a temporary invalid, but the sole heir to her father's immense fortune.
>
> A wedding between the two young people had been arranged; it was to be a gorgeous spectacle as befitted the marriage of two considerable fortunes as well as of a charming couple. Preparations were perfected for an elaborate ceremony and reception in the Walsh home on Dupont Circle in Washington. But McLean and his fiancée suddenly decided that they didn't want any fuss. So they quietly eloped from Wolhurst, a Walsh estate, to Denver, twelve miles away, and were married. And the parents promptly forgave all.
>
> The McLeans came to Washington, however, and soon made up in full for the disappointment that their quiet nuptials had caused among the socially elect there. They entertained most lavishly; their receptions, dances and dinners outdid in magnificence and prodigality anything that had ever been attempted at the Capital.
>
> On December 19, 1909, their first child, their first "hundred-million-dollar baby," was born. This child, Vinson Walsh McLean, was reared as few children are. Surrounded by nurses, governesses, flunkies, tutors, guards and detectives, wheeled about in a specially constructed steel go-cart, rocked to sleep in a gold cradle, one of King Leopold's gifts, amused with toys and presents whose total value may have reached a sum of six figures, protected from every possibility of boredom, ill-health or kidnaping, the infant led an existence that might be matched only by the childhood of some ancient Eastern Emperor. On the death of Thomas Walsh in 1910 and that of the elder McLean in 1916 he actually became heir presumptive of a staggering inheritance.

But the boy was destined never to come into his own. In 1919, while playing on the beautiful estate of his parents, called Friendship, on the outskirts of Washington, he suddenly eluded his guards, dashed out beyond the gates and into the roadway and was run down and killed by a passing Ford touring car. It appears, says the writer that:

> Some people pointed out a rather fantastic but none-the-less striking and extraordinary "reason" for this tragic occurrence. They pointed out that eight years before McLean had bought the notorious "Hope diamond" from Cartier of Paris at a price believed to be $300,000 and had presented it to his wife for wear and display at some particularly scintillating Washington function.
>
> For years this jewel had been called a "hoodoo." All of its former owners had come to grief in some way. Jean Baptiste Tavernier had been torn to pieces by wild dogs; M. Fouquet had died in prison; Marie Antoinette had been guillotined; Sultan Adbul Hamid had been deposed; and so on. And now the McLeans had lost their beloved heir. It was most fantastic and pathetic, but the unhappy parents consoled themselves with their three other children and soon assumed again the social leadership among Washington's "resident set." They had risen to great prominence during President Taft's Administration, and were famous for their matchless gold plate, an inheritance from Leopold.
>
> Meanwhile McLean was gradually becoming a real, altho "unofficial" power in national Republican politics, partly through his social activities and partly through the tremendous influence which any modern newspaper wields. A close personal friendship grew up between him and the late President Harding, possibly because they were both enthusiastic journalists, in the days when Harding was merely a Senator from Ohio, and Mrs. McLean became an inseparable companion of Mrs. Harding.
>
> After the eight years of comparative submersion which naturally accompanied the war-ascendency of Wilson and the Democratic régime, McLean again achieved great prominence and a spotlight position in 1920 when Harding and the Republicans rode into the Capitol on a popular landslide. Edward B. McLean was announced as the chairman of the Inaugural Committee. And he was, of course, the right man to invest the triumph with all the necessary pomp and circumstance.

Thereafter, naturally enough, the President and the first lady were frequent guests at Ocean View Cottage, and at the McLean dwelling at Palm Beach. According to this account:

> Shortly before Harding's death McLean turned over to him for his use in moments of much needed rest and recreation the huge Friendship place. Three hundred thousand dollars was to be spent in converting its gardens into golf links for the Executive. But the President never lived to extract much enjoyment from the millionaire journalist's offer. The summer saw him in his grave and Mrs. Harding journeying in the McLean private car to the White House to gather up her belongings and to the home of Mrs. McLean, where she gathered comfort, rest and strength from her intimate friend.
>
> McLean has been, of course, for the past few years on familiar terms with the most distinguished and exalted servants of the nation. It may not be going too far to describe him as an unofficial member of the Republican Administration.

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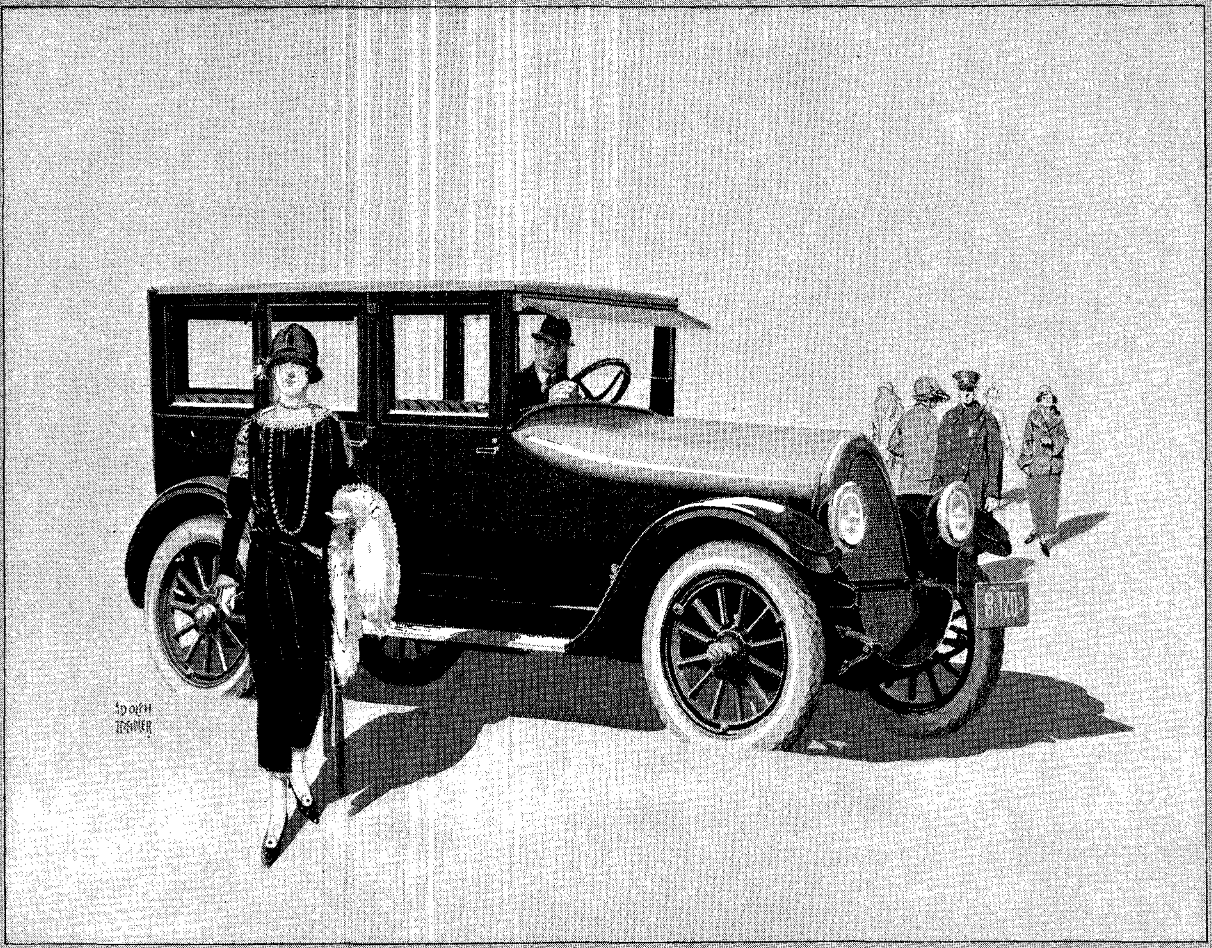

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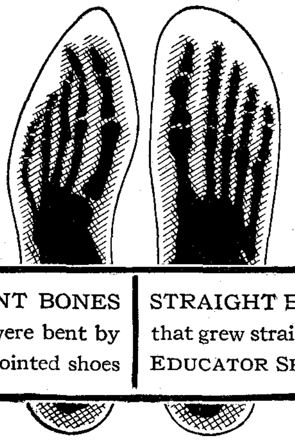

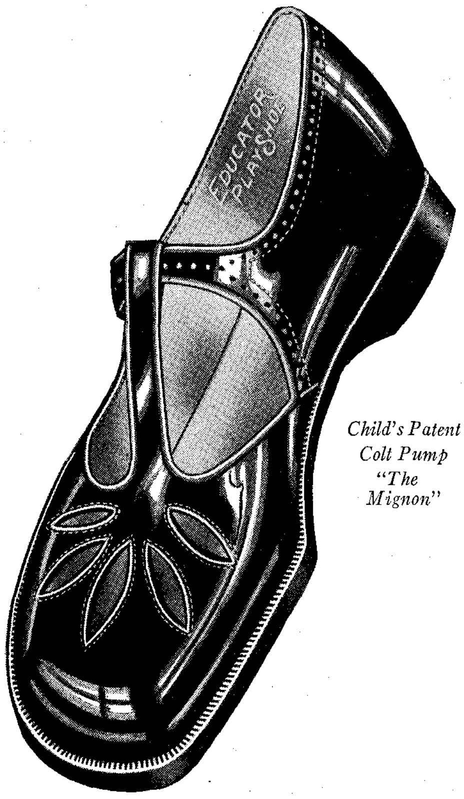

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THRILLS FROM "I" FOR "IBIS" AND "IBSEN"

WORDS, mere words, have, of course had charms of their own, since the days when Hamlet announced that he was reading them, and Dickens's famous character could get a perfect shudder of ecstasy over pronouncing "Mesopotamia." It might seem logical that dictionaries, repositories of remarkable and suggestive words, should awaken literary enthusiasm. Nevertheless, it is not usual, admits a Columbia University woman who writes the book-review department of a North Carolina newspaper in her spare time, for a reviewer to wax lyric over a dictionary. Thereupon, she goes ahead to prove her claim to unusualness by a two-column eulogy, much of it in true lyric vein, of the joys of dictionary-reading. "Come to think of it, where can one find," she asks, "such fascinating and satisfying reading as between the covers of an up-to-date dictionary?" The unusual reviewer, Mildred C. Harrington of Columbia University, thus replies and enthuses in the Greensboro *Daily News:*

When your mind is too jaded to respond to the allure of modern machine-made "light" fiction, or to delve for a possible meaning in equally modern but decidedly overweight polyphonic verse, you may safely turn to the College Standard for diversion and relaxation. To begin with, there is no pother about where you left off last time. Open the book where fancy dictates, close it by the same rule, and you are always sure of entertaining reading.

Suppose you begin with the i's for luck. Ah, here we are—ibis. What a charming word—ibis! And how stimulating to the imagination. You have only to close your eyes and behold a vast flock of snowy birds wading lazily in a sequestered inlet of the Nile. It is June. The floods have long since begun to subside, and the tall grasses along the marshy edge of the inlet are full of fat, wriggling worms and luscious insects. The flock halts and addresses itself to an earnest consideration of the food the gods have provided. Suddenly one of the stork-like creatures flings up its head. A worm dangling grotesquely from its long, ugly curved bill drops back to the grasses and safety. Other startled heads rear themselves in apprehensive inquiry. The daughter of the Pharaoh is approaching with her maidens of the bath. The leader of the flock utters a hoarse cry. There is a whir of powerful wings and the ludicrous birds stretch their long necks and awkward legs in flight against the brilliant Egyptian sky.

From ibis your eye wanders down the page to Ibsen. Instantly and without regret, you quit Egypt for Norway. For the next five minutes you amuse yourself recalling your favorite scenes from "Peer Gynt," or "A Doll's House." Nora hiding her macaroons from Torvald. Nora pleading with Torvald not to dismiss the unscrupulous bank clerk in whose power she has put herself. And, finally, Nora deserting husband, children, and crumpled doll's house to fare forth into the world to find herself.

You turn a page with the pleasurably sad reflection that Ibsen, a quarter of a century ago the most violent of image-breaking radicals, is now relegated to the dust of the neglected top shelf along with the hopelessly old-fashioned mid-Victorians. How fashions in the drama change! Twenty-five years ago Ibsen was preaching the new gospel of individualism to a shocked world. He not only approved of divorce but, in many instances, insisted upon it as a sacred duty. And nowadays the iconoclastic dramatists are just as earnestly and just as fearlessly advocating mutual forbearance in the wedded state.

But enough of Ibsen and the problem drama.

You flip aimlessly through the remaining i's, pausing briefly at ichthyology to recall that you always misspelled it on biology tests. More pages . . . more words . . . misimprove . . . prettify . . . nice words, those. But you are getting sleepy. Might just as well stop here. You can stop anywhere . . . as fancy dictates. You yawn comfortably and close the book. . . .

And there you are. A pleasant evening had by all without recourse to the movies, the soda-fountain, or the funny papers. And if you haven't been mighty careful to guard against it, you have picked up a bit of information here and there.

A "STAR" BABY WHO SUPPORTS HIS FAMILY

A VERY young man, aged ten months to be exact, has attained some distinction in the Washington circles in which he moves by not only supporting his mother, but also sending his father to college by way of good measure. William A. Brady, the theatrical producer, we are told by the Washington *Post,* has just signed a contract for the services of the ten-months-old breadwinner, who will receive $150 per week, with the proviso that this is to be increased $50 a week each consecutive year until the expiration of three years. Charles Lewis Denver, Jr., which is the name of this latest claimant of the honor of being the youngest actor on the American stage, came to the rescue of his family just in time, it appears, for as Margaret Blaine Crosson reports in *The Post:*

Father Denver, having decided to make the law his chosen profession, left home to begin his studies at Yale, thereby of necessity depriving his little family of the main means of support. From what source was their daily bread to come? This question, which has been confronting untold numbers of people since the beginning of time, seemed almost hopeless to answer, until Charles, Jr., came to the foreground.

The father, a young man, was making the bare necessaries of life—working his way through college and sending whatever he could home for the support of his wife and baby. The wife, ambitious for her husband, was also adding to the family exchequer, even tho it was a modest sum.

During the Christmas holidays the sire of Baby Charles came home and talked things over with his wife. The going was difficult. Young Charles needed everything a loving father and mother could give him—and there was only one way to do that; for the father to give up all hopes of attaining his degree at Yale. So, it was agreed that after this year's course, the daddy would lay his law-books on the

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See these garments at your favorite dealer's today. He can get them for you. It has been a big job to keep dealers stocked up this Spring, but if you have any difficulty in getting just what you want, we will be glad to see that you are supplied, delivery free anywhere in the United States. In ordering, please state size, and enclose remittance to our mill at Albany. Send for free catalog illustrating complete line of Hatchway No-Button Union Suits and Hatch One Button Union Suits photographed on live models.

Men's Nainsook Suits, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $6. (The $6 garment is all silk.)
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Boys' Knitted Suits, $1, $1.25.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

shelf and come back home—and to work. It was to be the supreme sacrifice, almost; for the elder Denver had dreamed of the day when he would meet the master legal minds in forensic debate down in the municipal and other courts—eventually to plead for his clients under the very dome of the Capitol.

From the Ides of March to the early impulse of June is not a long shot. The four months ahead were rapidly going by the boards—and Daddy Denver, glancing at the calendar every now and then, heaved a sigh. "It won't be long now," he ofttimes said to himself. "Not long till I'm back in Washington, with New Haven but a memory."

Then a telegram came. It was short and snappy. It was from the good wife in Washington. It said: "Don't worry, dear, the baby has been signed up for the stage at a salary of $150 a week. Letter follows."

In that letter Daddy Denver got his first glimpse of glory. His ten-month-old baby boy had sent a message, through his mother, to wit: "Make arrangements to stay on at Yale at my expense, and have a law-degree on me. Charlie."

This is the story of how Charlie got his start in the land of make-believe. His mother, a pretty golden-brown-haired girl, scarcely out of her teens, was employed as secretary to Leonard A. Wood, Jr., son of General Wood, who, with Mr. Brady, produced the play in which Charlie appeared. "Whose Baby R-U?" is the title of the production which Charlie, with the assistance of the President players, unconsciously chose as his starring vehicle, and in which he just as unconsciously and unceremoniously made such a "hit."

It happened, runs the story, that the script called for the almost continuous appearance of a tiny baby boy, and as such are very scarce when one really needs them, at rehearsals, the members of the company had to content themselves with using anything from a Turkish towel to a loaf of French bread, until the day of the opening performance, and—what a tragedy—no real baby! Then—

Mrs. Denver, Charlie's mother, came forward to relieve the situation, and offered her prize package, the aforementioned Charlie, to play the rôle. Needless to say what a blessing in disguise and a financial help it was to the mother. The comparatively modest sum offered her for her contribution to the cast came at a time when money was most needed. Well, when Charlie was told of his engagement as an actor, he, to all appearances, exhibited none of the "doggie airs" that one many years his senior most probably would have shown, but took the information entirely as a matter of course and his due.

Charlie's rôle is that of a supposedly orphan baby, left upon the doorstep of a wealthy bachelor, who takes him in, becomes attached to the little mite and decides, much against the will of his fiancée, to keep him and raise him as his own. In the first act, as the butler ushers upon the stage the bundle of much white flannel, knitted booties and beribboned cap, in true man fashion, the audience sat with bated breath lest the bundle should fall from its uncertain perch or break forth into a volley of shrieks and wails. But no, a thousand times no; Charlie did nothing of the sort. Instead of yelling, he stuck his tiny head out of the fold of his encircling garment, and, with a face wreathed in smiles, threw out his tiny hands and gurgled—a long, bubbling, lasting gurgle, at times bordering on a plebeian giggle, which kept the audience in convulsions for fully five minutes. Our Charlie had indeed "strut his stuff" and had proven the fact that a full house, footlights and gales of hilarious laughter meant absolutely nothing in his young life and could not dampen his spirits and self-confidence.

After Charlie was gurgled-out, his china-blue eyes traveled casually and condescendingly around the stage to determine just "who, why, when and where" his fellow actors were. After his coactors had thoroughly registered in his little mind, he next turned his attention toward the footlights, and—good-by—fellow actors! The bright lights fascinated our hero, just as many others of his sex, many years his senior, have ere many times forsaken their families and homes, so absorbed were they in their brilliance.

Charlie's eyes wandered slowly up and down the rows of lights until they—the eyes, not the lights—chanced to fall upon the familiar visage of a friend of his mother's sitting in the first row. A hasty gleam of recognition supplanted the hitherto noncommittal expression on his face, and all the strength he could possibly muster was put in one frantic effort to leap to his new-found friend.

He would have succeeded, it appears, had it not been for the fact that his dress had what is commonly known in polite circles as a "court train," which served as a life-saver, and was tenaciously held by the now-frantic bachelor. However,—

After this touching exhibition of true friendship on the part of our actor, Charlie subsided into a perfect state of quietude, mellowness and humility in which beautiful train of thought he remained during the following brief period of ten minutes, until it came time for his rich benefactor to disrobe him for the night. This procedure Charlie rightfully resented in the presence of so many strange and feminine witnesses, and indeed he is to be respected for this touch of now obsolete modesty.

Indignation stamped its seal upon the visage of Charlie as one piece after the other of his garments were lightly cast aside. Finally, as they neared his skin, he tugged vehemently the over-artistic cowlick which adorns the middle of his dome, heading extreme north, and kicked so violently that he was gratefully deposited on the drawing-room sofa, with great, tho dubious, hopes on the part of the bachelor and his butler for a peaceful night. So—the curtain!

By this time the audience had experienced so many sensations as it followed our hero through the unique portrayal of his unrehearsed rôle that a burst of applause demanding a second glimpse of the "sleeping beauty" swept through the house.

Charlie, it was learned afterward, had chosen the luxurious sofa as a fitting resting-place for his weary bones, and was then quietly dozing, much to the dismay of the stage-hands, who had but a limited amount of time in which to change the set. Mrs. Denver took the "star" to his dressing-room, where he slept for a few moments longer, and awakened thoroughly refreshed for the second act.

Act second found Charlie enthroned in

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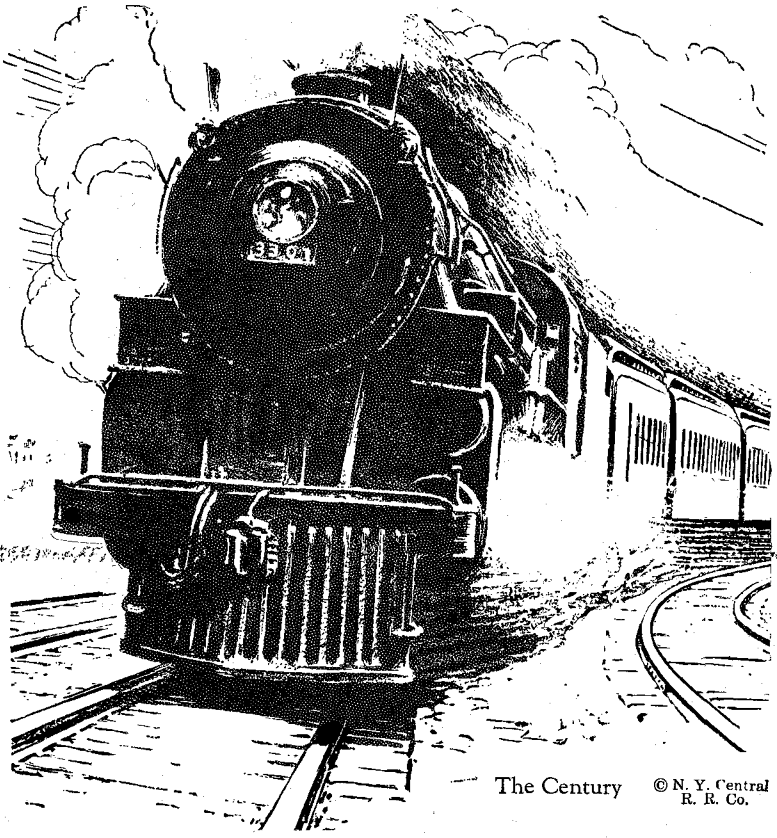

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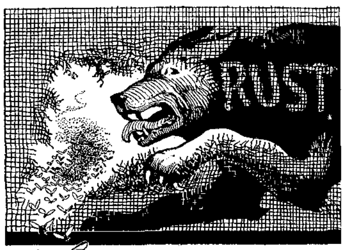

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

his dainty crib, a part of the costly nursery fitted up for him by his new father, and needless to say that the room obviously delighted its occupant. Shortly after Charlie had been put to bed by his devoted nurse, afterward found to be his mother, a detective forced himself into the chamber and claimed him as the kidnaped child of one of his clients. A long and heated argument ensued with the wealthy bachelor, who stood before the crib trying to hide its occupant.

Charlie got the "big idea," put down his little arms and legs, which had been joyfully kicked over his dainty boudoir, and lay as still as a mouse. Finally the intruder and his daddy left the room, much to the delight of our hero, who, however, did not have the desired opportunity to kick again before a couple of young lovers, friends of his daddy, entered the room, and—with their backs rudely turned toward Charles proceeded to make love.

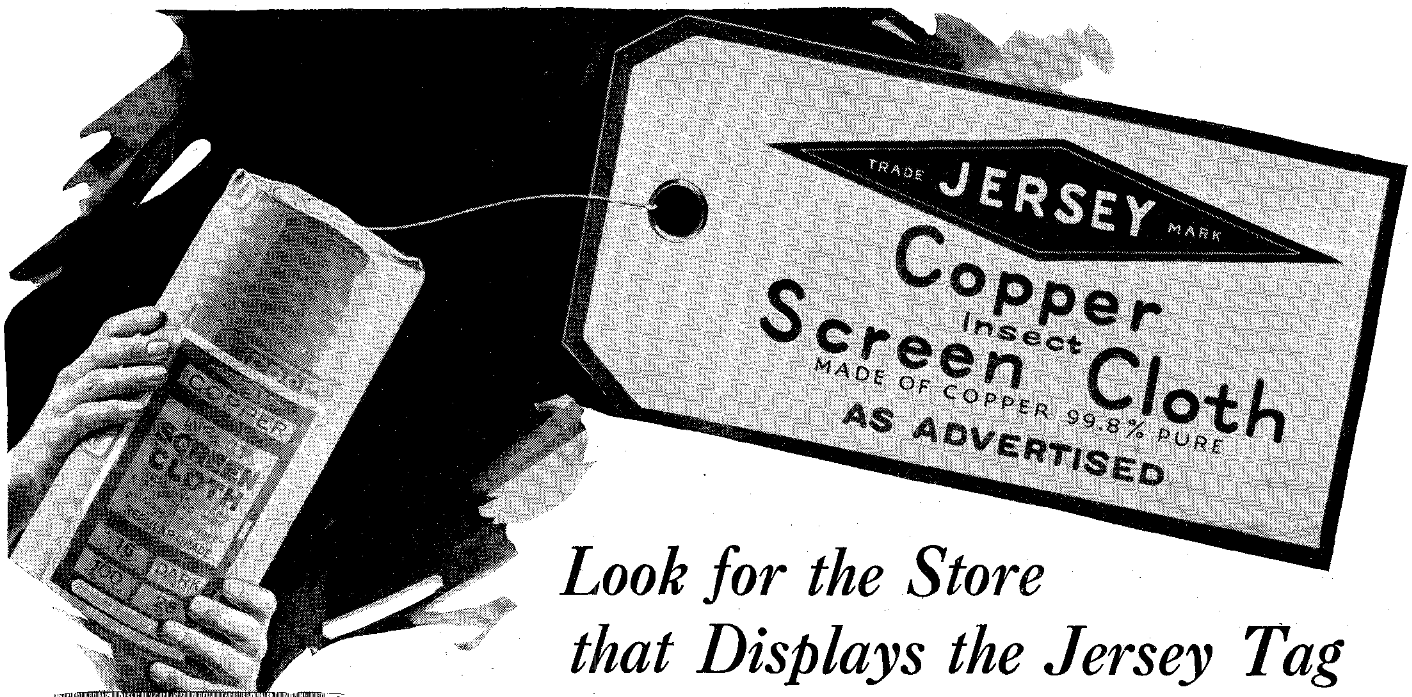
Now, we are assured by the writer, if there was ever an intention furthest from Charlie's mind it was of playing the eavesdropper, but—

What could a fellow tucked in a crib by some woman do under the circumstances? In order to prove himself a man of honor he hastily climbed up and stood at the railing of his crib and, with his usual beaming smile, waved his little arms frantically in an effort to attract their attention. All to no avail! While the audience saw only Charlie and his efforts to do the right thing, the lovers finally came to the inevitable, tender embrace, and he, Charlie, was there to witness it—a third and uninvited guest! The shame, the humiliation of it! Only one thing remained to be done—to get there and tell them. With strength that even Jack Dempsey could be proud of, he pulled his little body up over the top of the crib and balanced himself in midair for a moment, while the audience sat breathless on the edge of their seats and their panicky eyes fixt on the little figure. The theater manager, in the back of the house, groaned in agony and buried his face in his hands, lest he should be tried for infanticide, responsible for a lifelong cripple, or forced to face lawsuits.

At last, one of the lovers, coming "down to earth" frantically rushed to Charlie's bedside, just as the young acrobat was about to make a graceful, tho hasty descent "floorward" to land on his curly head!

Those in the audience afflicted with heart trouble almost "passed out," while many others possessing a stronger organ turned deathly pale and stood up in the aisles. But Charlie had accomplished his end—he had certainly and without a shadow of doubt focused the attention of the lovers on his presence and "came up smiling." A toothless grin, directed first at his benefactor, then at his audience, and—cooed.

Such a storm of applause as the brightest of "stars" might well be proud of rocked the house, and Charlie, in a manner befitting a "lead" answered seven curtain calls, while the authoress, Arline Ludovici, who had expected to make a curtain speech of the first presentation of her efforts on any stage was entirely forgotten, and never did put in appearance. Beat that if you can, ye stars of the spoken drama!



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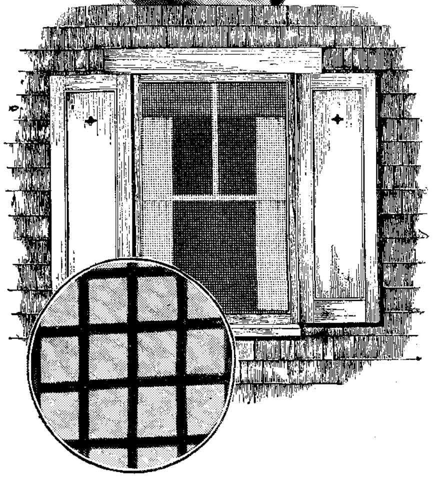

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THE REAL "LAND OF THE FREE"—WHERE ROAMS THE SHEIK

WE have been so proud of our freedom here in America, for the past hundred and fifty years or so, that we have added a sub-title, "The Land of the Free," to our native heath. We may be free, as free as a rather high form of civilization will permit, but a real sheik from Arabia would laugh at our boast, reports an American journalist, who has lately been interviewing sheiks out there. The Arabian would seem to possess arguments in his favor, for, we are assured, he pays no taxes. If, as might appear to many of our citizens at about the present time, freedom from paying taxes is the best kind of freedom, the Arab would certainly seem to have something on us. Moreover, if freedom from taxation should not seem to be sufficient to make good the claim of these Arabs that they are "the freest people in the world," it might be added that neither do they pay rent, obey any laws they don't feel like obeying, permit any policemen to interfere with their ideas of traffic, nor go to war except when they get good and ready. The Bedouin sheik and family, says the investigator, Burt P. Garnett, writing in *The Dearborn Independent*, would "laugh a wild, barbaric laugh" at the idea of an American citizen's claim to freedom. As for the sheik, we read:

> He pays no taxes. He shoots tax collectors. He knows no landlord. He has no house to enslave him. He lives in a tent, on the lands given to him ages ago. Sometimes foreigners try to interfere with him and make him conform but they learn, without delay and unmistakably, that the Bedouin does not conform to anything aside from his tribal traditions.
>
> When the Bedouin fights, he goes after enemies of his own choosing, and does so with courage and dispatch and efficiency. But when fighting bores him or becomes tedious, he mounts his Arab horse and is off.
>
> This, as the Bedouin sees it, is freedom—real freedom; freedom beyond the offerings of the veriest modern poet.
>
> Moreover, the Bedouin lives. He lives magnificently. He has his camels, his goats, his horses—mobile property and dignified property that multiplies and provides a living and more, property that takes care of itself, largely, or can be entrusted to those slavish creatures, women. He demands and gets fees from travelers in the desert, timid fellows who are willing to pay and thus protect themselves against robbery.
>
> And so the Bedouin gets money, whereupon he goes to Jerusalem and swaggers through the streets. He enters a shop and bawls loudly for a nargile and tobacco and coffee. His tip to the waiter is a look of proud disdain, and the innkeeper is a pleased man if his guests do not break the nargile over his humble, landlordish head.
>
> On a shopping tour the Bedouin is equally magnificent. What money he has, he spends, and with it he buys silks and jeweled trinkets and whatever catches his fancy, but always drives a close bargain. He scowls, threatens and beguiles the merchant, and perhaps does not steal more than two or three minor articles.
>
> He stalks through the streets proudly and without fear. Indeed, what has he to fear? The hate and resentment of a lot of shopkeepers? Bah! Hate and resentment are what he wants. He would scorn their friendship. But might they not harm him? The sheik's eyes narrow dreamily but with a peculiar gleam in them. True, they might attempt to do him harm, but these shopkeepers have learned that molesting a Bedouin is dangerous business. You see, there are so many other Bedouins to avenge an injured brother in a very violent and disagreeable manner.

Besides, it is not the Bedouin nature to be fearful, any more than it is the Bedouin nature to yield to dictation. He is a Mohammedan and a child of Kismet. If Allah wills that the end of his days is come, so be it. Mr. Garnett comments:

> This seems to indicate a deep religious strain in the fellow. Religious? Of course he is. He is a good Mohammedan. He knows his Koran, learned it by rote in his childhood, but he does not let his religion restrict him in his sense of freedom. He is as free in conscience as he is otherwise, and does not worry about the Koran's rules or whether his conduct might be approved of by the Prophet.
>
> When he reaches early manhood he marries. If this wife nags him or bores him or does not prepare his meals according to his taste, he divorces her and takes another, according to his pleasure.
>
> Civilized peoples, century after century, have sighed and have been troubled at the Bedouin waywardness. They have attempted time and again gently or otherwise to persuade him that he was not leading a godly and helpful existence. They have earnestly endeavored to raise the Bedouin to higher and better things. He has presented a great appeal to missionary-minded folk all through the ages. What a splendid achievement for any man or group of men to bring these splendid fellows into the fold; persuade them to give up their wild ways, accept a code of morals and ethics and become useful citizens!
>
> The Bedouin's physical prowess, his courage, his intelligence and his high spirit all command respect from other races. His laziness, his loose ideas of honesty, his rudeness and disregard of the opinion of other races, and his utter refusal to settle down and be a peaceful, law-abiding person has for centuries been the despair of all who have come into contact with him.
>
> The Bedouin does not rebuff friendly overtures. He is even agreeable, sometimes cordial, toward the Englishman, Frenchman, German or American. He may listen with interest to what they have to say, but if they bore him or suggest that he reform, he is first amused, then annoyed. Persistence on the part of those who have tried to reform him has usually ended in disaster for the reformer.
>
> The Bedouin asks only to be left alone. If necessary he rebukes interference very decisively. He has proved his right to freedom by survival. It is interesting to compare the Bedouin to the North American Indian. The Indian gave way before the white man, and his numbers and his glory dwindled. He lost a continent—two continents, indeed. Civilization caught and enslaved him, tamed him.
>
> The Bedouins, almost from the beginning of history—they claim direct descent from Ishmael, son of Hagar and Abraham, who with his mother was cast out of Abraham's house—have held their lands and their identity, their dignity. Now, as then, they

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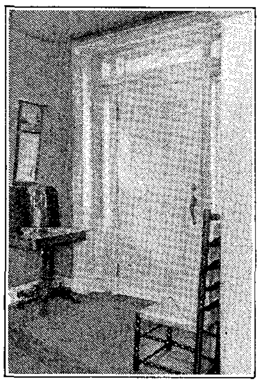

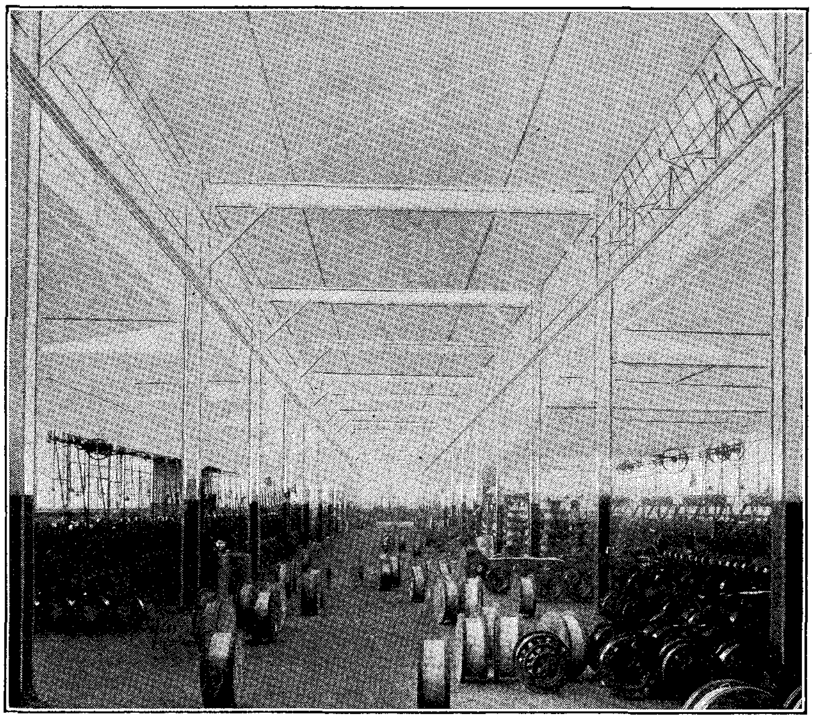

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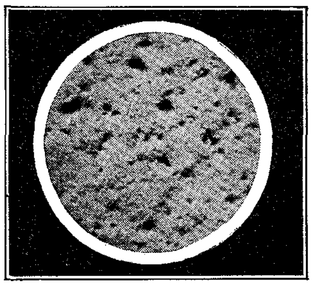

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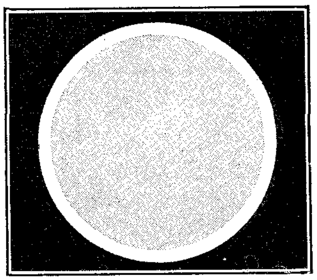

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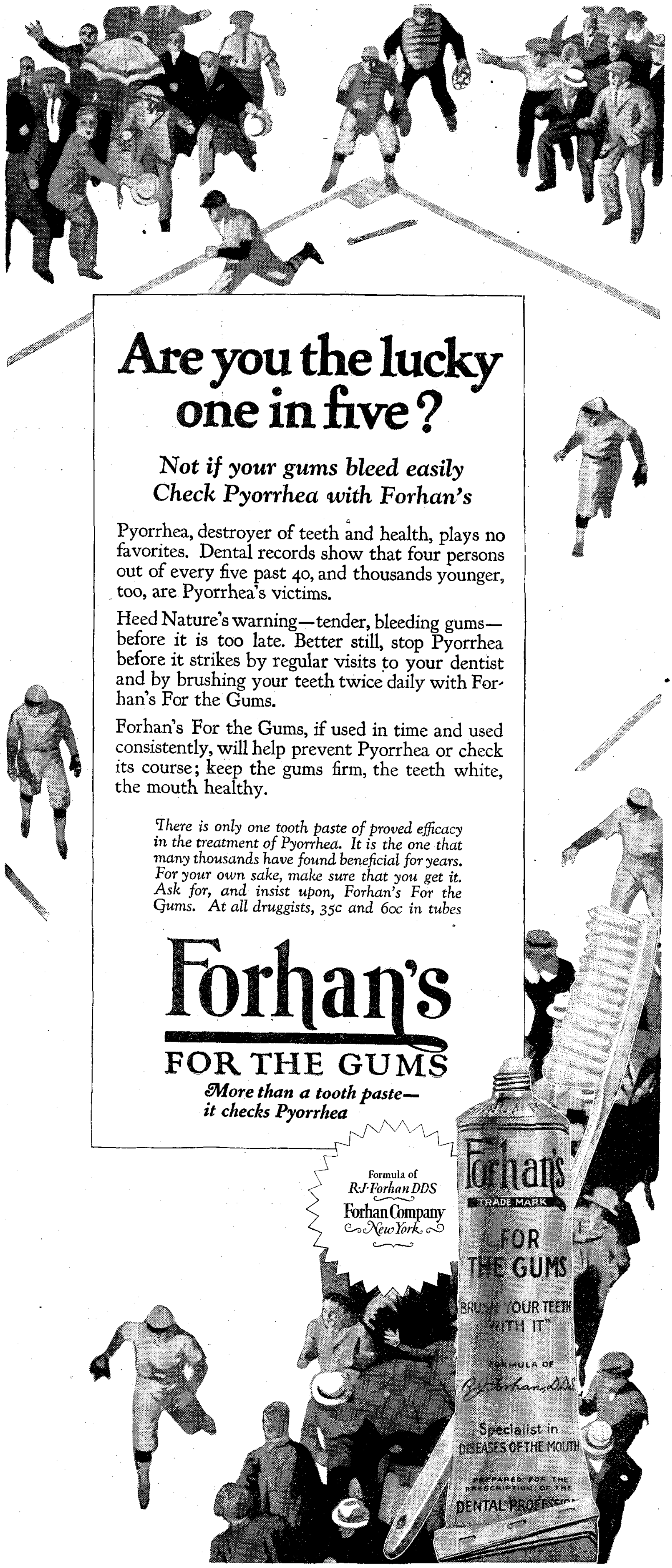
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Not if your gums bleed easily
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Forhan's For the Gums, if used in time and used consistently, will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its course; keep the gums firm, the teeth white, the mouth healthy.

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Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS
More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

roam all over Arabia, from the Arabian Sea as far as Mesopotamia and Syria, a distance of about a thousand miles. The land over which they roam and call their own is from three hundred to six hundred miles in breadth. They are men of the great, open spaces, indeed.

Since census-taking is a function of Government—the sort of Government that collects taxes—one guess is practically as good as another as to the number of Bedouins. Frederick Simpich, writing in *The National Geographic* in 1919, estimated that there were ten million Arabs, divided into two groups—Al Bedoo, or "The Dwellers in the Open Land," and Al Hadr, or "Dwellers in Fixed Localities."

Mr. Simpich ventured the opinion that the Bedouins are nomads from necessity rather than choice, but W. H. Porterfield, an American newspaperman, who has just returned from Arabia disagrees with this view.

Mr. Porterfield says that the Bedouin dislikes cities and a settled life. They look with scorn upon agricultural workers and industrial workers, excepting those industrialists—if they may be called such—of their own tribes who weave cloth of camel hair and goat wool, make saddles and other simple tools and accessories such as their nomadic life requires.

With their strength of numbers and their fighting ability, they could easily go into farming districts, put the peaceable farmers to rout and usurp their places. Instead of this, however, they prefer to let the farmers alone, since they provide certain foods that the Bedouin relishes and which he can get by shrewd trading and the money he exacts from travelers.

Moreover, they are aristocrats, sons of The Prophet. This aristocracy does not pride itself on the ownership of property, lands, castles, serfs and overlordship. The Bedouin cares little for these things. His is rather an aristocracy of freedom. His slaves, even, after seven years of service, become freemen—provided they have embraced the Moslem faith.

When an ambitious nation fancies it would like to add Arabia to its dominion—as has happened many times throughout the ages—the Bedouin is indifferent. Let whoever will make his maps and claim that Arabia is his—a part of the Turkish empire, or of the British or of any other. What is a map? The Bedouin laughs at all of his so-called "rulers."

Recent visitors, reports Mr. Garnett, have found the Bedouins—all of the Arabs, indeed—glad to be free of the Turkish rule, which had endured for so long. The dwellers in the "Fixed Localities" submitted to this rule, but Al Bedoo grinned superciliously at the Turk tax collectors, or fell upon them, according to their whim. In the old days—

> The Sultan's army would go after them and capture a few camels and try to hold them for the taxes they couldn't otherwise collect. This scheme was of little satisfaction to the Turkish officials, however, for the wily Bedouin would manage to steal away the camels and get them back.
>
> The atavistic pride in the ancient Arab civilization has broken out occasionally as the result of the appeal by the missionaries to reform and lead a higher and better

life. The missionary schools in Jerusalem and at other points drew some of the younger men. Mr. Simpich recounts the activities of a group of Arab students living in Paris about the time the war broke out. One of these, a man named Najob Azoura, wrote a book, "Le Reveil de la Nation Arabe," which urged "a united Arabia, independent and progressive, a force in civilization, a cradle of renaissance of Arabian art, literature and science."

This must have been an alluring idea to the idealists among the Arabs, for their ancient tradition is unquestionably fine, particularly as regards the sciences. Mathematics owes the development of algebra to the ancestors of the modern Arab; in physics and astronomy and chemistry they did much of the fundamental work of discovery upon which these sciences to-day are based. The idea aroused enthusiasm among the educated Arabs but not among the Turks, who caught many of the Arab leaders in Syria and shot them.

The historians, Thatcher and Schwill, credit them with the manufacture of paper—or at least, with introducing the art to Europe. The watch and clock were theirs. H. G. Wells, in his "Outline of History" says, "A century or so in advance of the West, there grew up in the Moslem world at a number of centers, at Basra, at Kufa, at Bagdad and Cairo and at Cordoba, out of what were at first religious schools dependent upon mosques, a series of great universities. The light of these universities shone far beyond the Moslem world, and drew students to them from east and west."

The idea of getting the Bedouin to give up his powder play and revive the ancient culture of his fathers is rather amusing to those who know him. It might be compared to a scheme for getting the cowpuncher of the American plains to give up his sombrero for a silk hat of the "stovepipe" order.

Books, telescopes for looking at the stars, holding phials of acid over Bunsen burners? Give up the desert camp-fire, the bitter coffee and the nargile for these?

Perhaps Al Hadr may become interested in such ways, but not Al Bedoo!

And why should he? Would the revival result in new work of equal value? Have these Arabs such mighty intellects that their scientific research would establish the Fourth Dimension, discover the secrets of life and of energy which baffle Western scientists?

It seems hardly likely.

From a standpoint of logic, honestly developed argument, taking into consideration the Bedouin's pleasures, his attitude of mind toward life, civilized man could hardly convince him that civilization would do for him anything else than enslave him. Culture accompanies established institutions, restrictions upon personal and group liberty. Laboratories must be kept clean, factories must supply equipment, mines and chemical plants must provide materials with which to experiment.

And why, asks the writer, should the Bedouin change his life and habits? For—

Does not the Yankee provide the amusing phonograph for his music and entertainment? Does not the Chinaman make silk for him to wear? Does not the Englishman give him tobacco and kerosene for his lamp? Does not the Frenchman provide perfumes and sweets?

Suppose the Bedouin's forefathers did show the Westerners how to do these things, is that fact not enough? The wily Bedouin

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By V. K. Cassady, Chief Chemist

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They told others about it.

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Now we ask you to make this test. Do it as a courtesy to us. Do it in fairness to yourself. Cut out the coupon now.

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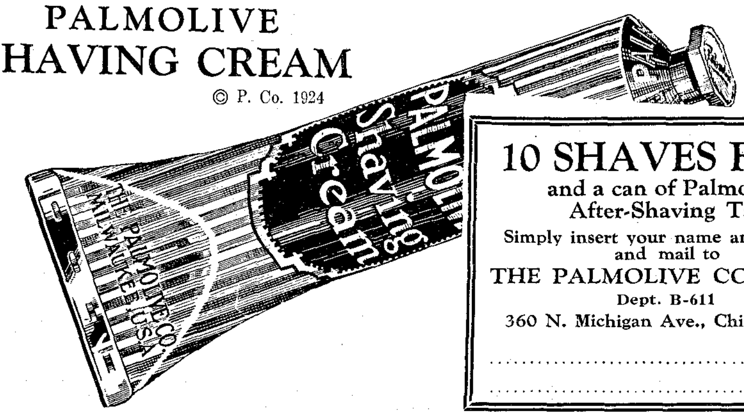
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Zonite is the form in which this remarkable antiseptic has been made available for household use. Among other things, it has made possible the practice of really *effective* oral hygiene (habitual cleansing of the mouth) in hundreds of thousands of homes. A teaspoonful of Zonite in a quarter of a glass of water will sterilize saliva (kill *all* the bacteria) in a few moments. Mildly antiseptic mouth washes and gargles won't begin to do it.

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Zonite not only kills the bacteria, but it instantly overcomes breath odors, hardens the gums and leaves the mouth with a wholesome, cleanly, aseptic taste.

A recent survey indicated that a large percentage of the dentists of New York City are using Zonite as a mouth wash *in their own homes.* Dental literature indicates why this is so. One dental authority says: "It was first recommended as a mouth wash and oral germicide. This led to an investigation and finally resulted in the adoption of the solution to the exclusion of all other drugs."

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Use Zonite as a preventive measure against pyorrhea, coughs, colds and more serious respiratory diseases daily in your own home! The only safe germ is a dead germ.

Although more powerful than pure carbolic acid, Zonite in proper dilution can be used freely on any part of the human body to destroy germs. While deadly to germs, it is harmless to man and beast and no fatal accident can ever come through its presence in the household. Zonite is absolutely non-poisonous.

The Zonite Handbook on the Use of Antiseptics in the Home describes the many new methods of controlling infection and disease made possible by this modern form of antiseptic. The book will be sent anywhere free of charge upon request. *Address Division E, Zonite Products Company, 342 Madison Ave., New York City.*

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—prevents contagion

Use Zonite to protect your family against coughs, colds, gripe and more serious respiratory diseases. Gargle or spray the throat and nasal passages daily.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

grins and lives his life and lets other men work as much and as hard as they please.

Mr. Simpich finds it a rather astonishing thing that in his palace, in the forbidden city of Mekka, the Grand Shereef sat him down and wrote a telegram to the assembled representatives of the nations at Paris and Versailles, during the Peace Conference, asking that Arabia be admitted into the family of nations. Here was Mohammedanism making friendly overtures to Christendom! Slightly before this, when General Allenby was leading his forces into Jerusalem, Bedouin troops calmly quit the Turkish Army and joined with the British in the delivery of the Holy City into Christian hands. "Shades," says Mr. Simpich, "of Peter the Hermit and Lion-Hearted Richard!"

We agree with him that this was indeed strange. We can see that it might have been taken as a sign of repentance and conversion on the part of the Arabs. However, when Mr. Porterfield inquired into the matter, he found that the Bedouin tired of fighting with the Turks and said to himself, "I'll try fighting with the Englishman. He is an agreeable fellow, and perhaps will admire my fighting style greatly."

Fighting with the Turks was an intermittent affair with him. He didn't work at it regularly, but only when fighting happened to suit his fancy. When he went over to the other side and fought with the British against the Turk, he carried on in the same manner, grinned in pleasure when he was hailed by the Englishmen as a great, brave man, and, when he tired of the game, quit and went back to his desert.

A traveler tells this story of one sheik, in particular, who greeted an English officer in a friendly manner at his camp one day, invited him in and, in his native politeness, extended him coffee, the nargile, and what other courtesies he could.

The visitor explained as tactfully as he could that he had come on a mission of tax-collecting.

The sheik could hardly believe it. He laughed and told his caller that he was a droll fellow. The tax-collector protested that he was not joking—that he was quite serious in demanding taxes.

"But I pay no taxes!" exclaimed the sheik. "Of course I pay no taxes. You are a pleasant fellow, and I am friendly toward you, but I pay no taxes."

The collector good-humoredly said that of course the sheik must pay, tried to explain the theory of the matter, the "justice" of it, and departed.

The following night he was called to the gate of the city by a messenger who said the sheik wanted to see him. The Briton set forth, accompanied by a guard. The sheik, mounted and accompanied by a small band of men, inquired again if the British Government was serious in demanding taxes from him. The officer said that the British Government was.

The sheik was annoyed and grieved. He presently became abusive and ordered the tax-collector to go back to his office and to stay there and to make no more attempts to collect taxes. The Englishman, becoming somewhat nervous, made a move to arm himself with his revolver. The Bedouin promptly shot him. The guard also made a false move and also was shot. Whereupon, the Bedouins wheeled their horses and their white robes flying behind them, galloped away into the desert.

What can be done with such a people? Collect taxes by force? Those who know the Bedouins are skeptical as to whether the British will ever be able to make these desert men pay.

Meanwhile, the Bedouin lives as he has lived for centuries, indifferent to what the outside world thinks of him, knowing that he does at his own bidding and at no other person's, and remains a free man—an exceedingly free man. He is free of civilization's bonds, but he is free of civilization's comforts, too.

A SAD ANTI-CLIMAX FOR "SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD"

IT has been praised as "one of the best-loved romantic ballads of all times," that popular song called "Silver Threads Among the Gold," but its tender prophecy was never fulfilled, it seems, for the woman who inspired it. That woman, Mrs. Harriet Danks, was buried recently near New York City, and for her, reports the New York *World*, "the long trail of unhappiness that so strangely followed the writing of the love strain is over." The report runs on:

Mrs. Danks was eighty-two. She died Wednesday, in reduced circumstances, in a Brooklyn rooming-house. She was buried in New Union Field, after a simple service in the Lefferts Place Chapel.

In 1874, when Hart Pease Danks, a young musician and singer, and his wife were living happily together in this city, he composed to her one of the tenderest love songs of the ages. Everybody knows it:

Darling, I am growing old,
Silver threads among the gold
Shine upon my brow to-day,
Life is fading fast away.
But, my darling, you will be
Always young and fair to me.
Yes, my darling, you will be
Always young and fair to me.

Who has not sung or tried to sing or heard sung that immortal refrain? The words were written by Eben E. Rexford. Danks composed the melody. Perhaps the course of his life would have been different if he never had composed it.

The song sold, prosperity came, and with it domestic unhappiness. Danks and his wife parted.

In 1903 an old man was found dead in a rooming-house in Philadelphia. His landlady found him kneeling at the side of his bed, where death had overtaken him. He had a copy of "Silver Threads Among the Gold" in his hand, and on it was penciled: "It's hard to grow old alone." That was how Danks died, and his widow died in circumstances nearly parallel.

Meanwhile, for years, while the song which had been written for love of her was being sung by lovers throughout the world, the widow of Danks grew to feel the pinch of want and the loneliness of old age.

The prophecy of her lover of the old days remained unfulfilled.

Arthur Brisbane's highly practical moral, as drawn in his daily syndicated column, runs:

It's better to put a good house and lot in your wife's name, or build up for her a respectable bank account, that you can't touch, than to sing to her "Yes, my darling, you will be always young and fair to me."

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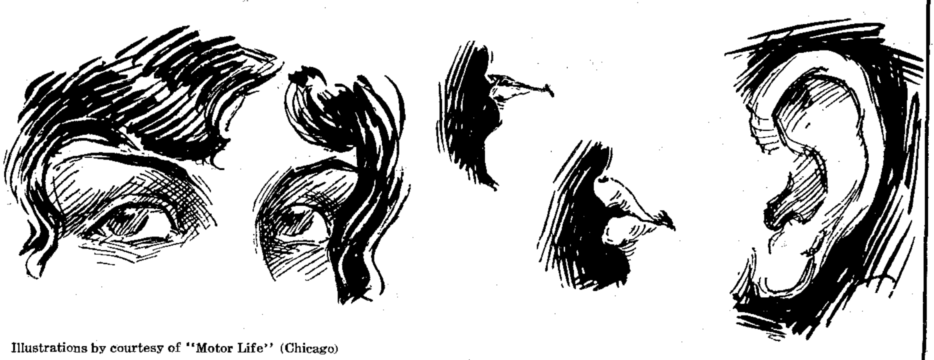


Illustrations by courtesy of "Motor Life" (Chicago)

FEATURES THAT TELL WHETHER A WOMAN IS SAFE WITH A CAR

The fulness of the bony ridge in the eyebrow region, shown on the left, is said to be "an unmistakable sign of a woman's driving ability." So with the ear, illustrated on the right, "in which the central section is larger." A firm mouth, with closed lips, is credited with indicating carefulness, while "full lips and a partly open mouth belong to impulsive persons."

HOW TO PICK WOMEN WHO CAN DRIVE CARS

SOME day a man with a head for statistics is going to show us just how many deaths and disablements women drivers are responsible for, and just how much more, or less, dangerous they are at the wheels of motor-cars than are their brothers of the road. Psychological tests, hard ones too, are predicted for everybody, if the present rate of killing keeps up, but in the meantime there is some discussion as to whether the woman is capable of driving a car, by and large, as successfully as the man. The uncertainty, admits Edna Purdy Walsh, a motorist and writer, does not exist alone in the minds of the male members of the family. In not a few instances, the woman herself looks upon her driving ability with a lack of confidence. If this lack of confidence has no foundation in genuine disability, it ought to be removed, argues Mrs. Walsh. Everybody will concede, she goes on, that some women make poor drivers, but the same holds good in the case of some men. Fortunately, announces the writer, in *Motor Life:*

Every woman has it in her power to determine, even before she actually undertakes to drive a car, whether she possesses or lacks the qualifications that will make her a successful pilot. If she will read the very short course of character reading which is given in this article and then look into her own mirror she will be able to see much that was not clear to her before. More than that, she will be able to determine the automobile-driving ability of her friends and acquaintances as well as her own.

The simple truth is that the ability to drive a car skilfully comes mainly from one faculty, namely, the Sense of Weight.

How strong this quality is in us may be seen in the size of the eyebrow ridge just above the pupil of the eye. Eyes that have no prominence of eyebrows above the pupil never belong to a girl or man with a good sense of balance. The faculty of Weight is the center of balance of the body. Without it the dancer could not dance, the racer would never be attracted to speed, and the aviator would be helpless in the air, not knowing whether he were standing on his head or on his feet in relation to the earth.

A proper development of the Sense of

Photograph copyrighted by Fernand de Gueldre, Chicago

TYPES OF WOMEN WHO ARE INSTINCTIVELY GOOD DRIVERS

Edith Sackett, on the left, a pianist, belongs to "the muscular type." Sylvia Tell, the dancer, in the middle, is credited with "balance, muscular speed and coordination." The face of Marjorie Maxwell, a singer, on the right, is said to reveal "quickness of perception," combined with caution.

Weight makes the individual active and gives a springy motion to his walk. Try to knock him over, and he will light on his feet, like the cat, even tho he starts to fall.

Notice the dancer, the flyer, the acrobat, the tight-rope walker, the racer, and all those who depend for their success on ability of muscles and ligaments; in all of them the bony ridge above the eyes is well developed. This is the part of the brain where we take in our first impressions of objects and things seen with the eyes. This is where we sense color, form, size, and weight of objects, and remember them, and when this ridge is flat we do not retain for long in our minds the pictures that we see, nor the faces that we meet. Right in the center of this ridge, above the pupil of the eye, the dancer, racer, acrobat and the flyer are always very well developed, for Weight at this point causes the brain to remember the balance of anything, its heaviness or lightness. Without it we are unable to balance our own bodies correctly—to make the hands and feet coordinate with the brain perfectly, in their movements.

It is possible for us all to develop this faculty of Weight, says Mrs. Walsh, once we are aware that it is deficient in us, and there are many ways of recognizing its lack, aside from the flatness of the eyebrow region above the eye. She proceeds:

The woman with never a desire to dance in her life, who does not like to walk occasionally, who has a fixt habit of breaking dishes because of clumsiness, is weak in the center of Weight. It is true that there are many dancers who make poor car-drivers, because they lack in other faculties to make them cautious and careful, but there are few drivers who love driving who can not make good dancers, because the center of Weight which they use all the time in driving makes them capable of becoming graceful and competent dancers and proficient in various exercises and sports.

There are some of us who are constitutionally weak in the driving faculty, or Weight. The stout woman who takes on her weight mostly at the chest, whose fingers and feet are not too short, usually makes an excellent driver. But the stout woman who takes on her weight at the hips and ankles, and who possesses a smaller chest and smaller shoulders seldom makes a good chauffeur for the safety of herself and the world in general, unless we see on her forehead a good development of the eyebrow region. If the weight is taken on very much below the chest, the fingers and feet and bones of the legs are too small and short to be very efficient at the wheel and the pedals and gear-shifting levers. The body is not balanced in its proportions, and as a rule also, the faculty of Weight or sense of balance is not active in a figure of this description.

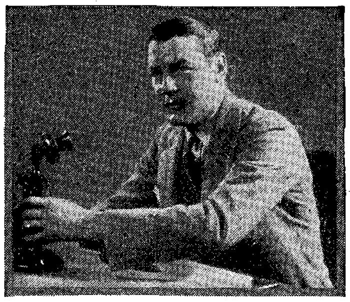
The body of the dancer and that of the expert car-driver is invariably harmonious; that is, the trunk and limbs are evenly proportioned in relation to each other, or, if the individual is stout, the chest will be large, while she or he tapers toward the feet and hips, instead of being small-chested, while the hips and legs are fairly large.

The girl whose hands and feet are very short, according to this authority, does not develop into the most skilful driver as the years roll on. The report runs:

She takes on flesh more rapidly than her

A tooth paste that does more than clean your teeth temporarily

By gently stimulating the mouth glands the natural protective processes of the mouth are made to protect your teeth from decay



Strong white teeth add to your personality. Pebeco keeps your mouth healthy—the surest way to keep your teeth clean and white.

THIS tooth paste does more than clean your teeth temporarily. It has a definite, gently stimulating action on the mouth glands.

Brushing the teeth—even though you do it thoroughly several times a day—will not keep back the acids which are constantly forming in your mouth. Only the alkaline fluids from the mouth glands can check these acids permanently.

But these glands have become weak and inactive through lack of exercise. As long as we continue to eat soft foods that require no chewing, we will have to use some means of making the mouth glands work properly or our teeth will decay.

This tooth paste increases the protective fluids of the mouth

Pebeco has a stimulating effect on the salivary glands. It makes them work in a normal, healthy fashion.

As soon as Pebeco enters the mouth, the fluids from these glands begin to flow more freely. They wash all through the mouth; in between the teeth where the tooth brush cannot reach. They thoroughly neutralize the acids as fast as they form and keep the teeth safe.

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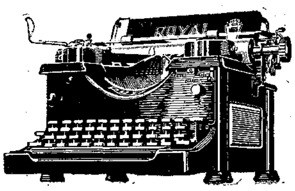


MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

longer-fingered sister, becomes less and less fond of movement and of outdoor life, less anxious to use her own initiative in the world; consequently her eyebrow region, which is kept sharp only by use, becomes weakened and if she gets up the courage to drive at all, she is fearful and not at home at the wheel—a dangerous situation for herself and also for others. Usually, when the fingers and the feet are very short, the legs are short too, and the gear-shift, wheel, and the pedals can not be used to best advantage. When the legs are short and the trunk long and stout, there is not enough bone or muscle represented in her body to give her strength and speed in moving the control mechanism of the car. And as a rule, in the very stout woman with the tiny fingers and feet we find a heart that is very much affected by the emotions. In a tight place in traffic, or in case of an accident near her, her emotions become so easily upset that she can not guide her car correctly. But if her eyebrow region is well developed, and she has mingled with the business world to any extent, the very short-fingered woman may have a keen sense of weight, her emotions will be more balanced with cool intellect and judgment, and if the pedals of her car are provided with extensions so that she can reach them more easily, she makes an excellent car-driver and the generous heart she usually possesses is enabled to make many people happy in taking them for rides.

Wide and high cheek-bones, in a face tapering toward the chin, mean skill in movement of all kinds. The Indian possest these wide, high cheek-bones, and we wish he were driving our taxicabs to-day, for he is both cautious and skilful in driving, even tho he may be a poor mechanic.

The long and narrow face, narrow between the ears, is seldom skilful at the wheel of an automobile, believes Mrs. Walsh. She argues that:

The eyes very close together, and less than the width of an eye apart, do not remember the shape and appearance of the roads they travel, and there is a lack of skill in all use of the fingers and of the hands.

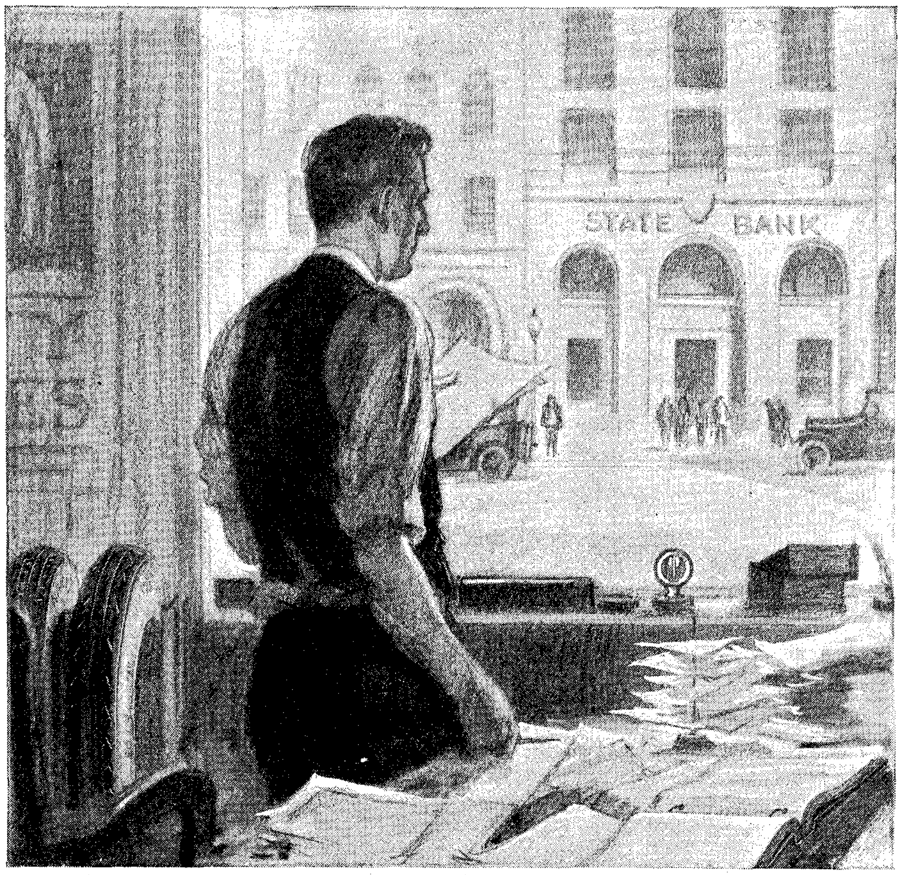
The girl who can drive a car best is the girl of harmonious body and facial build. She belongs to the muscular temperament. She may not be very strong in these muscles, yet muscles are more prominent in her make-up than bones, or fat. She likes to move and walk, likes a variety of clothes in her closet, in many colors; she likes fresh air, novelty, and many kinds of people. The muscular temperament makes her agile, quick to recuperate from exhaustion, and fond of the noise of city life, as well as of the occasional quiet of the country. When muscles are active in a woman's make-up they call to her for constant change and variety. They call the woman away from her desk to the woods, away from loneliness to a jolly ride with friends. Her face is oval, her skin has a few slight freckles, as a rule, because her temperament usually takes up sulfur, causing these little spots to appear, and she is also fond of vegetables, because they build up her active muscular system.

The muscular temperament is seldom lacking in a well-developed eyebrow region,

> where Weight is located, consequently we find our best women drivers in this harmonious, muscular group. Their minds are able to see all sides to a question, consequently they understand courtesy in driving, as well as caution.
>
> Suppose, however, we have before us a perfect specimen of driving womanhood! Her eyebrow region is well developed, her fingers are fairly long and muscular, and heretofore she has not been known to have figured in any serious accident. She is fond of dancing, showing that her equilibrium of body is good; she is quick to see all things about her, and skilful with her hands!
>
> *Will she be cautious?*
>
> Love of praise or the faculty of Approbation has caused many a woman to speed and to take too quick action in driving so that an accident has occurred, through her desire to show her friends her superior skill.

Let us look at her lips, suggests the writer, to see if she is impulsive and fond of approbation. We are told that:

> A very short upper lip is a good indication of love of praise; its owner wants praise while condemning herself. Such a girl will say: "Oh, I don't care much for this dress I have on—it's an old thing!" But in reality she wants her friend to say: "Why, it's a beautiful dress, and very becoming to you." In other words, she is not quite sure of her own appearance, and wants to be bolstered up by the praises of a friend. When excessive, this faculty leads a girl to be very artificial and causes her to worry about what others say to such an extent sometimes that it keeps her awake nights. This faculty, or desire to show off and receive praise, will sometimes take foolish chances in driving, often harmless, but nevertheless dangerous in their potential results.
>
> We need a certain amount of the faculty Approbation, otherwise we should forget entirely to make ourselves or anything else beautiful in the world, but if the girl possessing it strongly is also impulsive, then she is a dangerous car-driver.
>
> Therefore, if the upper lip is short, and the lips will not stay together, she lacks in firmness and stability. Her love of fun, approbation and impulse, all acting together, are dangerous companions on an automobile ride. The upper lip which can not hold itself down, coupled with a foolish vanity, causes her to take little chances that sometimes cause big accidents.
>
> If we have a chance to look at the back of the head of the girl who takes us riding, we have a very good opportunity to see if she is fundamentally cautious in her nature.
>
> Looking at the back of the head straight on, if the crown appears rounded, its owner is not very cautious, but if the back of the head at the crown is wide across, caution is well represented.
>
> There is no hard and fast rule about light and dark hair as an indication of caution, but, generally speaking, the darker-haired women are slower to act and will pay more attention to detail than their lighter-haired sisters. In revenge they take more time to get even—in friendship they are slower to tire of a relation, and in driving they have more firmness and natural hesitancy to take chances.
>
> Also, as a rule, the deep-seated eye is slower to act than the eye that is very prominent in the face. When the brain thinks in slow, consecutive order, the eye muscles draw the eye into the eye-socket, while the emotions cause the muscles to



What are you going to tell your Banker?

When emergencies arise in your business, what are you going to tell your banker? Can you prepare a complete statement of your business in 30 minutes—a statement that will win the banker's confidence and secure the needed loan? Or must you spend hours of work to get a report that is only half satisfactory?

The Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan will give you figures from which a financial statement can be prepared *any day* in a few minutes. It gives you every day all the figures which you need to run your business profitably, yet its operation is so simple that anyone can do the work and do it in less time than required by the old fashioned pen-and-ink methods.

Investigate today. Your local Burroughs man will gladly tell you about the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan. There's no obligation. If you're located in one of the more than 200 cities where there is a Burroughs office, phone us—your telephone book or your banker will give you the address. Or, if you prefer, simply sign the coupon below and we will send complete information.

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Delicious and Refreshing
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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

relax and to force the eye into a more prominent position in the face.

In driving, then, we might expect the girl with the large, prominent eyes to be more "cut up" about a calamity and to have less control of her judgment in an emergency than her sister with more deeply set eyes would be, whose habits of thought are not so much influenced by her emotions. The prominent eye has its advantages, however, in being able to take in an entire picture at a glance, while the less prominent or deeper-seated eye is more exact in taking in a greater number of details picked from smaller pictures.

There is another faculty in the human personality which it is important to possess in first-class driving, especially in country driving. That quality is the sense of Locality. This is seated in the forehead, about an inch above the eyebrows and the faculty of Weight. When the forehead across its central section and about an inch above the center of the eyebrows is hollowed, the driver has a hard time finding her way home, when taken away from the streets on which she habitually drives. Her sense of locality is weak and she can not feel her direction.

By memorizing localities, by picturing every object in certain localities and calling to mind their relation to one another a better faculty of finding directions instinctively is grown. The brain is a fertile organism, ready to be developed in all ways at the stimulus of the will.

SECOND-HAND CARS AS PITFALLS AND PLEASURES

NEARLY everybody, at some time or other, either buys, or is tempted to buy, a second-hand car. The percentage of people who regret that impulse, or are proud of themselves for having had it, is not known. One man, who has not only entertained but obeyed the used-car impulse several times, begins a series of confessions by the announcement that he will never forget how he made "his first misstep." He did it in all innocence, he says; he argued that it was the right thing to do. Quoting himself, he says he said: "I am doing it for the wife and kiddies. He forgot, for the moment, he admits, that he hadn't any kiddies. So he changed his thoughts to read: "Poor wife, she needs the air." That first false step, admits the confessor, who writes under the suitable nom de plume of "Tyre Kicker," led him into "lifelong slavery to the gasoline trust." He proceeds, in the New York *Herald-Tribune:*

It was a spring day.

To be exact, it was the first of April. Appropriate date! I was digging in my city back-yard in the expectation of returning two months hence and picking string-beans.

The telephone rang and a man I sometimes deal with told me he was going to pay me $400. No sooner were his words said than the idea exploded in my mind, like a photographer's flashlight at a chamber of commerce banquet.

"We'll buy a second-hand automobile," I said to my wife.

"But, my dear! Can we afford one?"

"I have $400," I said crushingly.

My wife feebly tried to say something about its not being the initial cost, but the upkeep. I had the reply right at my tongue's tip. "In the fall we will sell it again," I explained grandly. "We'll sell it for $50 or maybe $60 less than it cost us. Thus our entire summer spent in the wholesome out-of-doors, away from city dust and heat, lunching by purling brooks, sweeping silently past miles of silver beach and gazing across the wine-purple sea toward a far horizon, getting next to the quaintness of old New England, gazing from the timbered summits of the Berkshires and the White Mountains, in the cool of a summer night stopping to watch the moonlight play across the broad expanse of the majestic Hudson—all that joy and health will be ours for $50 or maybe $60!"

I had my way, as I often do.

And my wife looked dubious, as she often does.

I did not realize it then, but this idea had been taking root insidiously during years of pedestrianism. From time to time unfailing symptoms developed, such as when I remark, "I wouldn't own a car if you gave me one," or "Everybody knows it's healthier to walk."

Once, years before a good-natured friend had showed me how to drive his car. One day I borrowed it and drove it into a post and bent the fenders. That was the day the germ began its deadly work. And I, poor fool, thought it was on that day I was cured for all time of motor madness!

The bank gave him $400 in a bundle of bills that bulged his pocket, and Tyre Kicker relates that immediately:

I jumped into the subway to hunt up an address where a second-hand flivver had been advertised for sale. I was scared to death the car would be gone by the time I got there.

Without any delay at all I was made acquainted with the car that was destined to be mine. I was impressed for the first time by a curious phenomenon which, doubtless, many car-owners have observed. That is, the moment you buy or even consider any sort of automobile, it at once assumes a distinct personality. In its owner's eye any car of any kind has most decided characteristics which make it unlike any other car of that or any make. It has a countenance, so to speak. To me most babies look exactly alike, but their parents assure me that is not the case. Well, so it is with automobiles.

Tho this car was a true offspring of the factory that made Detroit famous—tho, in my hazy post-car days I was used to class a half-dozen of the cheaper makes of cars all as members of this same Lizzie family—I saw at once there never was or ever would be any other car like mine. And what chiefly impress me was its size. Standing on a garage floor it looked gigantic.

And so handsome!

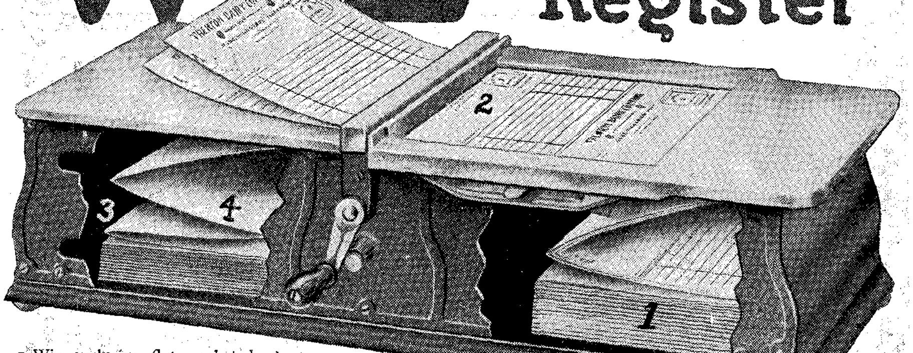
I gave the vender $300 on his assurance that "her shoes" were like new and there was a complete outfit of tools, including tire pump, under the rear seat.

"Can you drive?" he asked, writing the bill of sale.

"Well . . . a little. But I don't know anything about the gear shifts on a flivver."

He pursed his lips as if to whistle, looked thoughtful and offered to send a boy to teach me. In my buoyant mood at that moment that seemed almost superfluous,

WIZ Flat Packet Register



1 Wiz exclusive flat packet load. Formed by two, three or more strips interleaved and folded zig-zag.
2 Wiz strips are always in alignment.
3 The locked tamper-proof compartment.
4 One strip of slips refolds automatically into locked compartment ready for reference or auditing at any time.

The New Autographic Register
with One-Packet Load
and Flat Audit Strip

Wiz introduces something entirely new in autographic registers—the flat-packet principle, a great improvement over roll form registers. Wiz can be used for any kind of hand written record and you may have any number of copies. It strengthens the best record-keeping system by making better original entries. When protected by Wiz, a hand written record is safer and surer than any other kind of record.

Easy and Quick to Load

THE LOAD

The load is one flat packet of printed forms interleaved and folded zig-zag; ready to insert in the Wiz. To load the Wiz Register obviously requires much less time than inserting three or more rolls, adjusting tension springs and placing first slips in alignment.

In a recent contest, nine men loaded a Wiz Flat Packet Register in less than half a minute each; one man in twenty-three seconds.

LOADING

Aligns Strips Automatically

One turn of the crank issues and files tickets and automatically places the next set of tickets in alignment. Wiz protects profits and prevents leaks by providing accurate and practical records of every transaction.

Auditing from Locked up Record

The top picture of the Wiz Register, with its sides cut away, shows one strip of checks automatically refolded in the tamper-proof locked compartment (4) after the transaction has been recorded.

The record of any transaction can be referred to instantly and then replaced without disturbing the load.

AUDITING

Auditing from the locked zig-zag strip of *flat* tickets is much easier than from a long rolled strip which curls over the desk and floor. The Wiz audit strip is a perfect file in itself, always in numerical order and accessible at any page, avoiding an awkward file of rolls. Wiz Register is also made without front compartment.

Wiz is used with great success in the following trades:

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Building Supplies
Cleaners
Clothiers
Coal
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Dept. Stores & Dry Goods
Electrical Goods
Flour & Feed
Florists
Furniture
Hardware
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Lumber
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Paints
Produce
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Wholesalers
Women's Shops

and over 100 other trades

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West of the Rockies:
Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Emeryville, Cal.
Pacific Coast Sales Book Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

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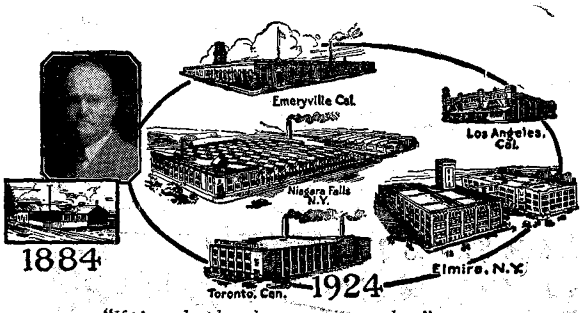
Toronto, Can.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Los Angeles, Cal.
Niagara Falls N.Y.
Toronto, Can.
1924
Elmira, N.Y.

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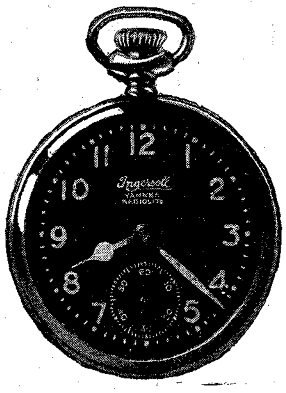
They will find it, though, in the NEW YANKEE. The NEW YANKEE is dependable, as always, but in addition, it is a very handsome watch—with new features of grace and beauty.

It has the antique bow and crown, new hands and dial, damaskeened back plate. It is more closely cased and in general it has the appearance of a higher priced watch.

You can never appreciate what we are saying unless you see and examine the NEW YANKEE in your own hands—at any store that sells Ingersolls.



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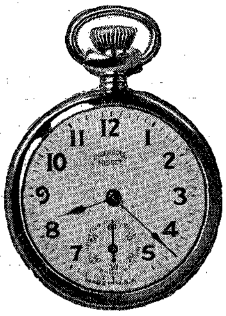

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For women, girls and small boys. Guaranteed movement; solid nickel case. *In Canada, $5.00* $3.50

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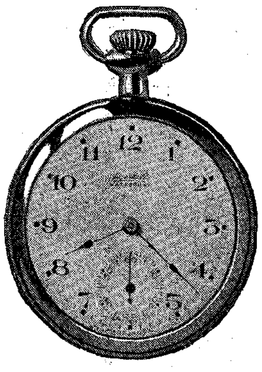

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

but I can understand better to-day that it might have damaged his business to have me killed in front of the garage.

The boss called a dirty-faced boy. Taking out his gold watch he said to the lad sternly, "It's half-past two. Take this fellow out and teach him to drive and get back here at three o'clock—three o'clock, don't forget!" Tyre Kicker proceeds:

That was a conscientious boy. If he obeyed all his boss's orders as implicitly, no doubt he owns two or three garages of his own to-day. After exactly half an hour he left me. The place of our parting was the corner of 110th Street and Lexington Avenue.

There stood the car, my own car! How huge it looked. And shiny! It stood by the curb shivering gracefully, for the engine was still running. It seemed eager to have me leap in and go adventuring out beyond the horizon.

I went into a cigar store and telephoned to my wife.

"I got it," I said. "Meet me at Lenox Avenue and 110th Street."

She said she would be right out.

As I went back to sit in the car and wait, I discovered I was on Lexington, not Lenox Avenue. It was too late to telephone again a correction in the address.

Now the boy who taught me to drive had showed me all about going ahead, but he hadn't time for a lesson in backing up. I had been graduated rather hastily, but I didn't realize how incomplete my course was until I tried to find the corner of Lenox Avenue and 110th Street by driving straight ahead.

On this dismal, slippery, wet day of spring I drove around and around those blocks just north of Central Park, trying to find my rendezvous. Every time I caught sight of the desired corner a bus or truck would come thundering past me and I dared not make the desired turning. All I could do was wabble straight on to some other corner, turn around the block and crawl painfully back toward my goal. I gave up finally within a block of the destination, walked to the corner and found my wife waiting.

Thoughtful soul! She had packed a bag.

"I thought you might want to go into the country," she said.

She guessed it!

I had only one desire in life; that was to get this awesome new possession of mine that so terrified me by its unbridled power off city streets where it wouldn't kill innocent women or children or charge into expensive plate-glass windows.

They got in the car and started north. Slowly, sedately, sitting bolt upright, relates the new owner:

We wabbled on and ever on through the mazes of Manhattan and Harlem, past Van Cortlandt Park, into Yonkers, through streets jammed with the evening rush, and by some miracle slipt, unscratched, on through Hastings, Tarrytown, Ossining, on and on, into the dark and the rain, like an erratic little magnet on wheels, drawn by the pole star.

The warm spring rain slipt in around the corners of the windshield and wet us, but we didn't mind. Night closed in like an anesthetic, black, thick, stifling. I pulled various buttons and twisted all the gadgets until two bleary headlights showed a dim, earthworm glow ahead of us. Through woods, up hill and down; over the creek where the Headless Horseman dashed after the luckless dominie; up the hill past the little graveyard where Katrinka Van Tassel and all her kin lie sleeping by the old stone church; around all the curves and convolutions of the old Albany Post Road we chugged sedately, trying to hug the right-hand side of the road. From time to time my wife touched my hand and murmured admiration. Then, if the road was level, I would let her out to all of fifteen miles an hour for a breath-taking minute or so. It was the supper hour of a dismal, wet night. No cars passed us. We had the world and all this newly discovered thrill to ourselves.

Heaven must feel something like those enchanted two hours.

"Peekskill," we murmured.

It was our watchword and battle cry.

We scarce believed we could achieve it, but we did, and still we wabbled on. A few miles beyond I knew of a country garage and friends who would shelter us for the night.

I wish I could fade out the picture here.

It would be beautiful to recall how we just sort of oozed off the streets in our little flivver, wabbling straight on until we were lost in the mystery of the night and romance.

But they didn't. Not exactly. For outside of Peekskill the car began to murmur. Curious, muffled knocks and clankings came from its innards. The noise increased with the mileage. Then:

On the steepest little hill in Westchester County it burst into a sudden chorus more terrifying in volume than that weird Tannhäuser battle between the pious pilgrims and the fiends of hell. Almost at the top of that hill we came to a shuddering stop, and it was a week before that brave little engine would turn over again.

Hours later, drenched, mud-covered, with the help of farm boys we got our car into a garage. Next day a mechanic found that the oil feed was broken. It had been broken when I bought the car. The only reason we had got so far was that the wily dealer had deluged the little beast in oil.

It cost me $30 to fix it up.

Altogether, I spent more than $500 on that car and in the fall I found a man who gave me $175 for it.

Was I cured?

Not at all.

Viewed from the vantage point of the following February the summer's flivvering was one long, flawless film of pleasures.

One of my best friends, the man I entertained most lavishly with my gasoline hospitality, answered my raving with a sly smile: "Yes, we certainly had some wonderful *walks* last summer when you owned that car!"

But even that did not daunt me.

I bought another used flivver, from a man with eyes like glazed brown crockery marbles. That car ran exactly a block and a half from his dirty little garage—and it never ran again.

It seems the engine block had been cracked open in some previous accident. The dealer had puttied up the crack cunningly and, until the engine warmed up, the

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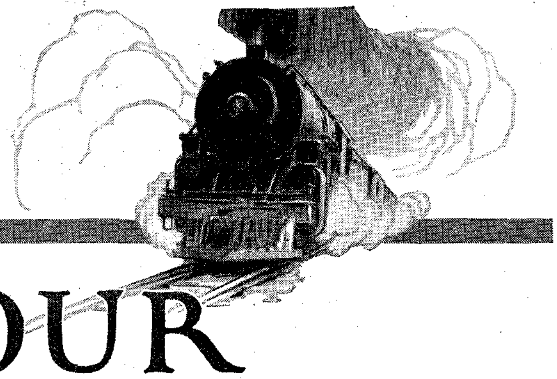

OUR RAILROADS

THE Consolidation Coal Co., Inc., congratulates the Railroads of the United States upon their splendid service to the public in the past twelve months.

In 1923, the railroads transported nearly 50,000,000 carloads of freight, excelling by 5,000,000 carloads the banner year of 1920.

The railroads put into service last year 3,750 new locomotives and 200,000 new freight cars, the second greatest number of locomotives and the greatest number of freight cars put in service in any year since 1907.

This new equipment, backed by higher standards of efficiency, made 1923's record of railroad service possible.

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WAUKEGAN, ILL. *Waukegan Coal Company*

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

crack remained closed. Tyre Kicker relates that:

> My marble-eyed friend maintained blandly that a cracked engine block was my lookout. Maybe he was right. I never got a cent out of him.
>
> Altogether I have owned three used cars and one fresh from the factory. The best of them all is my present one, a used car. I bought it from the company which manufactures them. They reconditioned it and guaranteed it, and after using it for three years I'll match it against anything in its class for service.
>
> All second-hand automobiles are not frauds, nor are all new cars exempt from motor ills. The results you get all depend upon your luck and how much you can learn by experience.
>
> I never sold a second-hand car in the fall of the year for within $200 of what I expected to get for it. But I know men who have sold their used cars for exactly what they cost and enjoyed a summer's motoring at no more expense than tires, gasoline and oil.
>
> That, too, depends on how good a business man you are.
>
> And, speaking of business men, there is one man in New York who has made a nice little sum of money out of stationary automobiling.
>
> He is a bookkeeper, on a bookkeeper's salary, and has saved. He passed one of those auction rooms where used cars are sold one day, at luncheon hour, and turned in. He knew cars pretty well, tho he never owned one.
>
> A good-looking bus was going for a nominal sum and the bookkeeper bid it in. He could not resist a bargain which his business sense told him could be turned to advantage.
>
> He instructed the auction people to keep the car on the floor and sell it again when they could get a bid of $100 more than he paid for it.
>
> Storage cost him $2 a day and for selling he paid a 10 per cent. commission. The car was auctioned at the asked price next day.
>
> This bookkeeper found profitable employment for his luncheon hours in spring time when the demand for cars is brisk. He speculates profitably in used car bargains and probably he has owned more used cars than any amateur in New York. But he never has driven one!
>
> Of course, this man has good judgment and the courage to back his judgment with his own money. As I say, what you get out of it depends on how much you know about cars.
>
> How can the average man or woman, not a motorist, know the necessary things about cars?
>
> I hate to say anything ominous, but the only way I can suggest that is a dead sure, certain way is to buy a few and learn by experience. I have watched hundreds of prospective purchasers going over cars offered for sale. The men invariably kick each of the four tires and the spare solemnly. There is something about an automobile tire that just naturally attracts a man's foot. Then they peer underneath the car, usually getting an eyeful of dust for their pains. Sometimes they rub the varnish or wiggle the spark and gas levers. I have even seen a few open the hood and look at the engine. They are solemn as owls.

And at the prospect's elbow stands a car salesman. Deep devils, these demon salesmen! Confidentially they pull you aside and whisper: "That little bus belonged to our factory manager last year. (All used cars belonged to the factory managers once!) Only ran it around town on errands. It's a genuine bargain, you can see that for yourself."

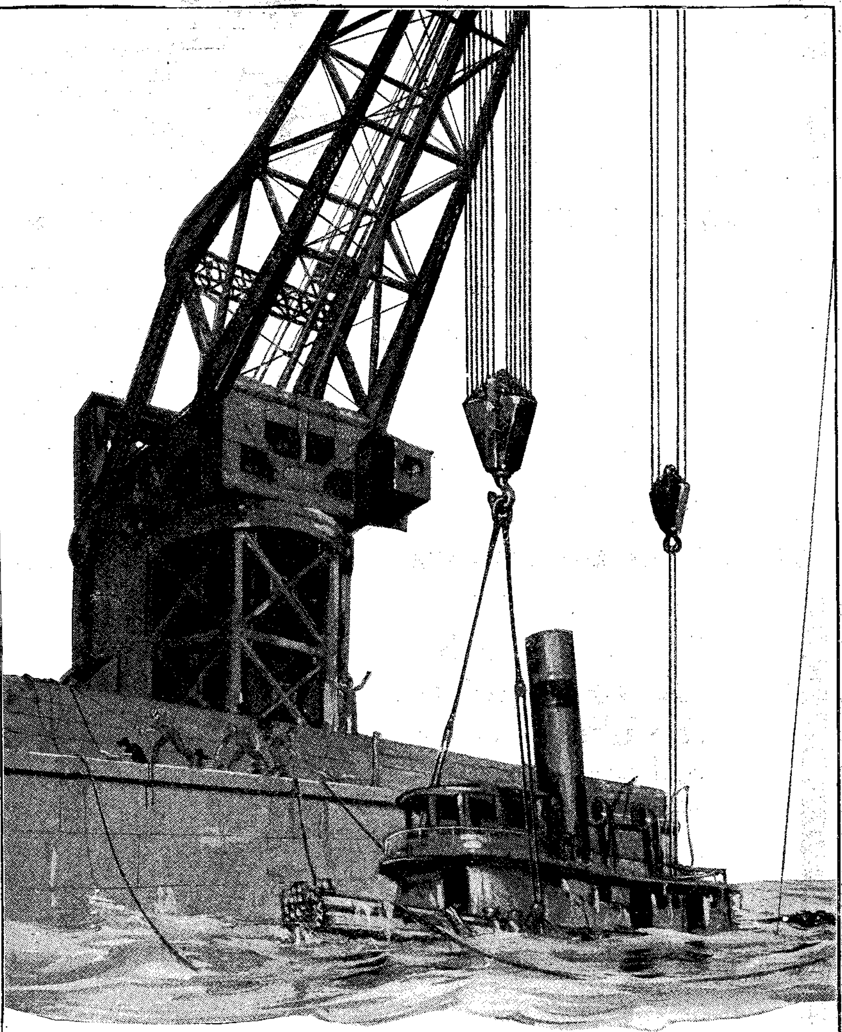
Sometimes they affect a disarming frankness. "That spare shoe is pretty near gone," they declare. "Looks pretty ragged, but you may get a thousand miles out of it yet! You can't tell. And of course the valves are noisy. We wouldn't think of letting her out of here until those valves are reground in our shops. There's a broken isinglass in one of the storm curtains, too; but gosh! look at the price of the darn thing!"

There are thousands—yes, millions—of honest used automobiles offered for sale all over the United States every year. The number of fraud cars and fraud dealers has diminished astonishingly. The chances of a man with a few hundred dollars in his pocket and a burning ambition in his heart are constantly growing brighter.

THE LARGEST, FASTEST AIRSHIP SOON TO COME HERE

THE latest product of the Zeppelin Airship Company, an air-cruiser larger and faster than any now in existence, is expected to start for this country early in June, to be turned over to the United States as part of the reparations payments. She was to have started last fall, and early this spring it was reported that she would leave in April, but there seem to have been difficulties. One reason for the delay, according to a report emanating from the other side, is that Germany will have to destroy her great airship factory, the most important in the world, with the completion of this ship, according to the terms laid down by the Allies, and the Zeppelin builders are postponing the evil day as long as they can. The present ship has been built to the limit of size imposed by the Allies, says *The Scientific American*. That is to say:

> It is not to exceed in size the largest of the Zeppelins built during the war. Altho the lines of the ship are similar to those of the latest war-time Zeppelins, it contains some modifications suggested by the operation of two passenger ships, the *Bodensee* and *Nordstern*, which were built and operated in Germany after the Armistice. It is the largest airship in existence. It has a capacity of 2,472,000 cubic feet of gas; the length over all is 656 feet, and the diameter amidships is 90 feet. One of the conditions imposed by the Allies when this ship was turned over, was that she should not be used for war purposes. Hence she will be delivered to our Navy Department with the understanding that she will be used only for the development of commercial aviation, and in experimental work to promote the general advancement of airship construction and navigation.
>
> The new ship is of blunter form than the *Shenandoah*, and is more completely streamlined, that is to say there is no section of the hull where the hull is not curved, the streamline form running unbroken from stem to stern. She is 24 feet shorter than the *Shenandoah*, but is larger in



Resurrection

Many a vessel, large and small, owes its new lease of life to the sheer strength of Yellow Strand Wire Rope.

Built for heavy duty, this powerful rope can always be depended upon to deliver a full and overflowing measure of unusual service. The *strand* of *yellow* is your protection.

Yellow Strand is just one of several grades made by this pioneer wire rope manufacturer. *One* of these grades exactly fits *your* purpose.

When making wire rope requisitions, specify, "Broderick & Bascom manufacture." Then you'll know you'll get your money's worth.

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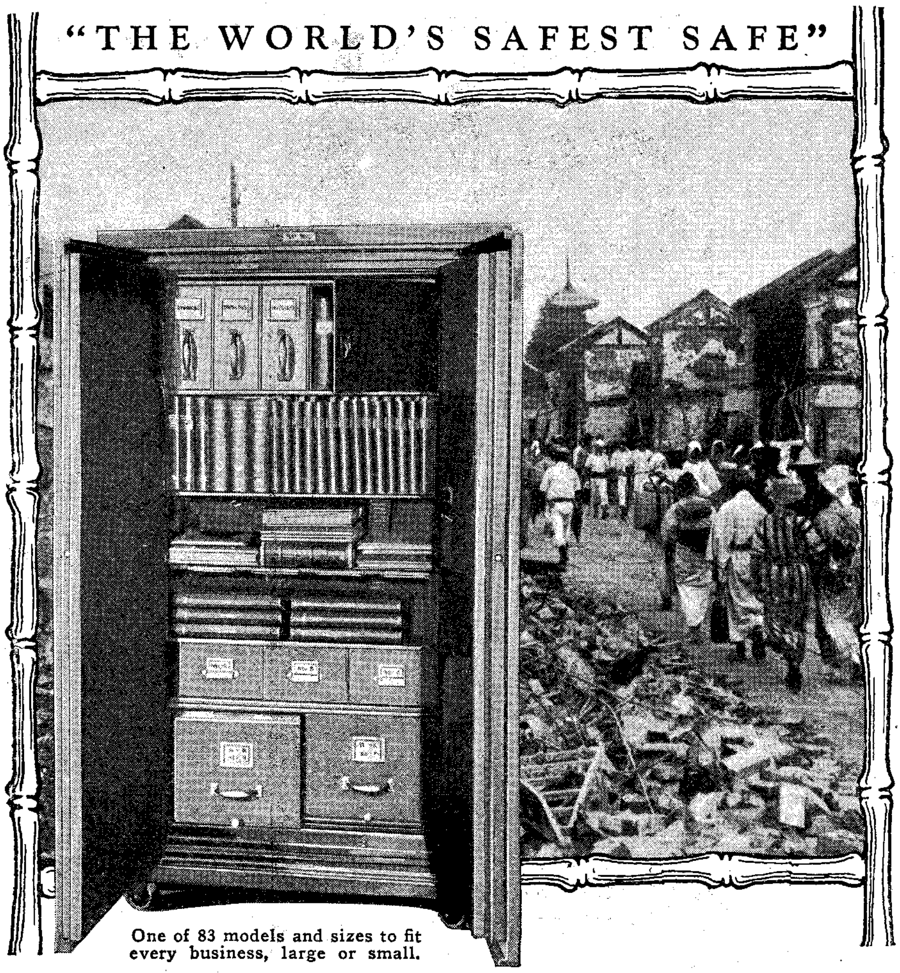
WIRE ROPE

G311



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MOTORING AND AVIATION

Continued

> diameter by 11¼ feet. The fins and vertical and horizontal rudders are placed relatively further forward, and their construction is noticeably more rigid.
>
> The framework of the new ship is similar to that of the *Shenandoah*, and the material of construction is an aluminum alloy somewhat similar to the duralumin of which the *Shenandoah* is built. The polygonal frames have 24 sides, and the whole skeleton consists of alternate main frames with intermediate subordinate frames. The main frames are braced with wire cables and they are tied together with the usual longitudinal girders. The outside covering of the hull consists of a cotton fabric, whose thickness varies according to the stresses at the particular part of the hull where it is employed, and it is "proofed" with several coatings so as to give it a smooth surface. The paint used contains a certain amount of aluminum powder, which serves to give the hull the dull glistening effect that renders an airship, when aloft, such a truly beautiful object. The most striking novelty, at least to the Americans who have seen the military airships *R-34* and *Shenandoah*, is the large passenger and navigator car which is attached to the underside of the hull, some 90 feet from the extreme point of the bow.

Unlike the cars of the two airships above mentioned, which are supported some distance from the hull by struts and wire cables, it appears that the framing of this car is riveted or pinned directly to the framing of the ship and, therefore, may be considered as forming an integral part of the main structure. According to *The Scientific American* authority:

> This car is about 75 feet in length by 17 feet in width at its largest diameter. It is strongly constructed of built-up aluminum girders similar to those used in the main hull, and these girders are rigidly attached to the main and secondary frames of the ship. Forward in the bow of the car is the captain's cabin or navigating room, whose interior resembles somewhat that of the control car of the *Shenandoah*, as shown in our February issue. Forward is the steering-wheel with the compass in front. The elevator control is to the left, and on the opposite side is a chart-table. Passing through a door in the after bulkhead of this compartment, one enters a central passageway which leads through the full length of the car. The first compartment on the right is the radio room, which is entered by a door connecting with the navigating room. Astern, on either side of the passageway, are the seating arrangements for passengers, which are generally similar to those found in a Pullman car. The seats are so arranged that they can be made up to provide upper and lower berths, and there are curtains which can be drawn to provide the necessary privacy for each compartment. Abaft this section, and shut off from it by a doorway, are several toilet-rooms, while on the opposite side of the passage is a buffet, kitchen, etc. The car is heated by means of a propeller-driven dynamo, carried on a hinged strut, which is lowered when the heating of the car is necessary, and can be drawn up against the body of the car and out of the way of the airstream when heat is not required.

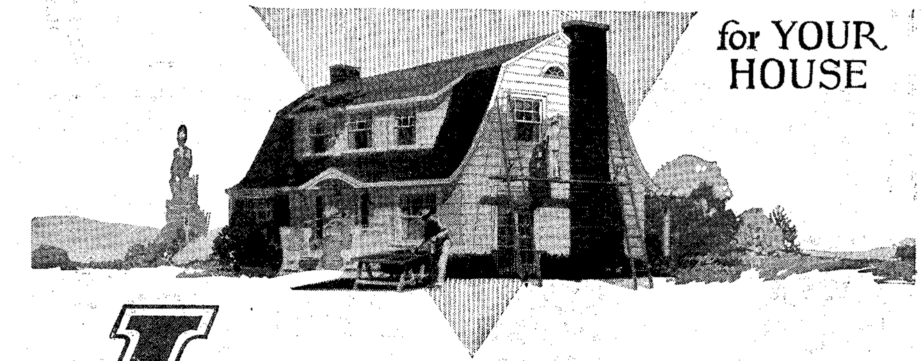
The motive power of the new ship is the largest ever installed in an airship, and it consists of five 12-cylinder Maybach engines, specially designed for airship service. Each engine is carried in its own enclosed and streamlined car. Four of them are mounted on opposite sides of the keel, and the fifth is carried aft, immediately below the keel. Each motor develops 400 brake horse-power at 1,400 revolutions per minute, giving a total of 2,000 horse-power for the ship. The engines can be reversed, and the reversing and starting gears are both operated by comprest air. The Maybach motor achieved a great reputation during the war, and the experience thus gained has been incorporated in the present motors, which differ from the war motors chiefly in their ruggedness and strength. All motors are directly connected to the propeller. The notable difference from the war type is that here we have twelve cylinders arranged in V-form. Each cylinder has one inlet valve, two exhaust valves and two spark-plugs. There are four Maybach carburetors carried between the two rows of cylinders. Boch magnetos are used, and the ignition works in either direction of rotation. The engines are started by compresst air, and it is claimed that a large starting movement is secured on a very small consumption of air.

The fuel tanks are divided into working and storage tanks, the former feeding by gravity. The storage tanks can carry a total of 17 tons of fuel. For the journey from Germany across the Atlantic to America, 30 additional tanks are being provided.

The accommodations for the officers and men include a cabin for the commander, two sleeping-cabins for the officers, an officers' saloon with dining accommodations, six sleeping-cabins for the crew, two saloons for the crew, and two sets of lavatories. The whole of this accommodation is provided within the hull along the sides of the central corridor which runs the full length of the ship. All of the cooking, both for passengers and crew, is done electrically, and it should be added that in addition to the accommodations for officers and crew contained within the ship, provision is also made for baggage, mails and cargo in 20 compartments arranged along the length of the central corridor. With the barometer at 760 mm., the air and gas temperature at 0 degrees Centigrade, the air at a humidity of 60 degrees, and the vessel charged with two and one-half million cubic feet of hydrogen, having a specific gravity relative to air of 0.1 the weight and carrying capacity of the new airship, as given by the builders, will be as follows:

Lifting effort, 89.6 tons; gross weight, 45.5 tons; useful lift, 44.1 tons; speed at full power, 75.8 miles per hour; normal, speed, 5 engines, 67 miles per hour; speed 4 engines, 62 miles per hour; speed, 3 engines, 56 miles per hour; radius of action, 5 engines full power for 46 hours, 3,480 miles; radius of action at cruising speed for 78 hours, 5,121 miles.

The problem of handling this big ship, as well as the *Shenandoah* and other rigids, says J. Bernard Walker, editor of *The Scientific American*, writing in the same issue, can be completely solved by the mooring mast, either set up ashore, or constructed on a ship, which may serve as a tender for the air-cruisers. The recent accident to the *Shenandoah*, when it was torn loose from a mooring-mast and swept



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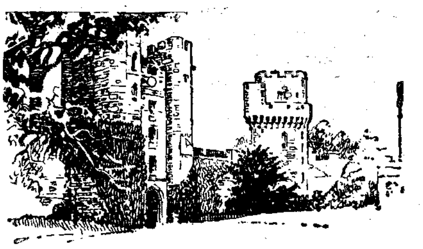
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

over a considerable portion of New Jersey, says Mr. Walker, only proves that the attachments of the mooring-cable to ship were not properly constructed. The great danger to all modern airships, he points out, is that they may crash against the earth. He argues:

> Once launched in the air, the airship should stay there, returning to its hangar only when major repairs or general overhauling and repainting are necessary. The hangar should be regarded as having the same relation to the airship as the drydock has to the ship of the sea. Foremost among the perils to which a sea-going ship is exposed is that very *terra firma* upon which she was built. If her great fabric so much as touch the coast or the sea bottom, it is liable to be badly broken or wrecked beyond repair. When she enters port she makes fast to a mooring, where she may swing head to tide or wind; or she is moved slowly and gently to her pier, and protected from rude contact with its masonry by carefully disposed fenders.
>
> If mother earth is dangerous to the seaship, it is doubly so to the airship. If contact with the unyielding ground is perilous to the frail shell of the ship, it is immeasurably more perilous to the delicate shell of a dirigible; as the loss of many of the early Zeppelins so clearly proved. More than one of these was destroyed as it was entering its shed—a puff of wind serving to swing the hull against the doorway and break its back. Others were lost when they came to earth, during a trip, for repairs or replenishment of fuel.
>
> These disasters, and they were frequent, proved that moorings were as necessary for the ship of the air as they were for the ship of the sea, and that it was as foolish to ground an airship upon the land at the end of a voyage as it would be for a skipper to run his ship ashore every time he entered port.
>
> As long ago as 1910 the writer drew attention in *The Scientific American* to these self-evident facts and suggested that the only rational way to handle the airship, between cruises, was to moor it to a rigid and lofty mast. The suggestion was first put into practise several years later by the Vickers, Maxim firm, and its practicability was proved when airships in England remained moored in the open for several weeks on end, and rode out gales in which the wind rose at times to 50 and even 60 miles an hour.

The fact that a seventy-mile gust tore out the nose-cap of *Shenandoah* proves nothing against the mooring-mast, says Mr. Walker. What it does prove, in his opinion, is simply that:

> We must not apply a heavy concentration of stress at a single point in the delicate shell of an airship, unless provision is made for the immediate distribution of that stress throughout a large contiguous area of the hull. It was, in part, the omission to do this that caused the failure. The nose-cap is a cone of metal plate, which stood up to its work. To this were riveted the converging ends of the relatively light longitudinal girders. These tore apart just beyond the nose-cap. If there was to be a break, it was certain to come just where it did.



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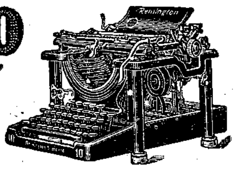

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Those of us who rode the bicycle in the early days of its development will remember how frequently the diamond frame failed, by bending or fracture, an inch or so back of the steering post. Connection between frame and post was made by inserting a short stub-end of tubing in the frame and brazing the whole together. The fracture always came at the point where the stub finished. The *sudden* decrease in section was an invitation to fracture. The end of the stub was tapered into four fingers of diminishing width. There was no longer a sudden reduction to section; the resistance to bending stress was distributed further along the tube; and breakages ceased.

Now like treatment would produce like results in this mooring problem. Distribution of stress could be secured by leading light cables or wires of plow steel from the nose-cap along and within the longitudinal girders and attaching them to the girders at the successive circular frames. Four cables should lead to the first ring, four to the next, and so on until the sixth ing was reached. By spacing the points of attachment at 90 degrees around each ing, the pull of the mooring cable would to distributed, *evenly*, over the first 75 eet of the ship.

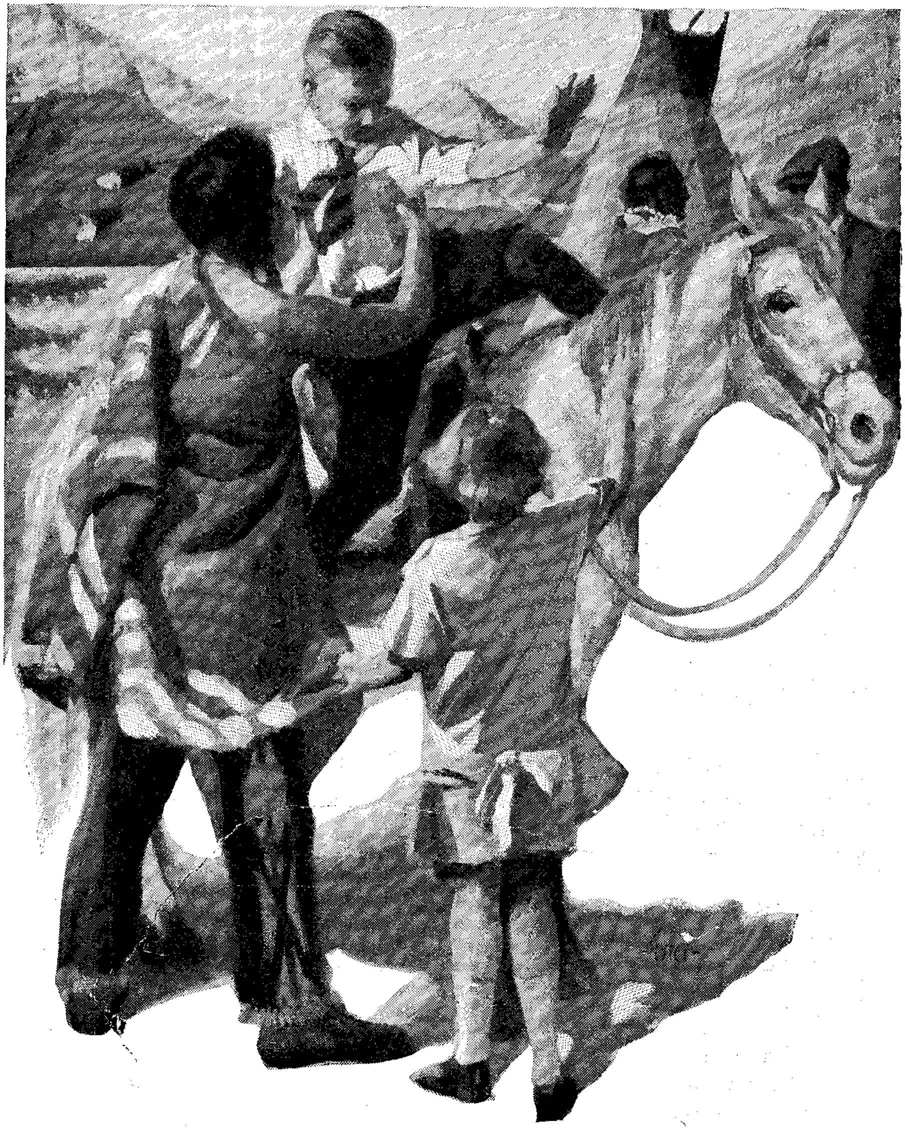
To ensure immediate and equal transnission of stress, the cables, before serion, should be stretched to just beyond he elastic limit and given a permanent et. Each should have a turnbuckle at its id-length, and all of the cables, or wires, ould be set up to the same tension.

The tearing loose of *Shenandoah,* due to sudden dynamic stress, suggests that we ay go to the sea for another suggestion. o ease a sudden strain in the towing bles, powerful tugs make use of towing ches. These allow the cable to pay out en the pull exceeds a certain limit, king it up when the strain eases up. The nches at the base of the mooring-mast hould embody this feature. This flexiility, coupled with a distribution of the ble stress over a large area of the ship, s suggested above, would afford reasonble confidence that the *Shenandoah* could ide out any gale that might strike her luring her Arctic venture.

A mooring ship, equipped with a sturdy ast, will be sent north ahead of the *henandoah,* whenever she makes her trip mooring-mast carried on a vessel woul e liable to swing considerably, even if the hip were in sheltered waters; for the effect f a sea reaches a long distance u any arbor or inlet. Consequently, it will be nexpedient to moor the *Shenandoah* closely gainst the mooring-mast, except for such rief periods of time as it may be necessary o do so. The movement at the top of a nast 175 to 200 feet above the water is onsiderable, even in a gentle roll.

The bridge of a destroyer rolli 90 legrees or more sweeps through the t the top of the roll, at a speed of over wenty-five miles an hour. Her bridge, owever, is only about 25 feet above ea. The top of the mooring-mast will be, ay, 175 feet above the water. The ship's eriod of roll would be slower; but the reater arc swept through would go far to ompensate for this. If the *Shenandoah* were iding transversely to the axis of the ship, he would be alternately pulled forward nd thrust back at a speed which, due to er weight of some 50 tons, would set up eavy inertia stresses which she was never esigned to meet. If she were riding parllel to the rolling ship, she would be so eavily strained, transversely, that her irders might be buckled and the ship vrecked.

The officers in charge of the expedition



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

favor the plan of letting the *Shenandoah* after she has been refueled, ride on several hundred feet of cable. The sag of the cable would act with a cushioning effect in heavy gusts of wind, and any rolling movement of the masthead would be damped out. Moreover, the *Shenandoah,* riding high, would be in less danger of contact with the water or with the ship itself.

YES, THERE IS NO TROUBLE MOTORING IN MEXICO—MUCH

FORDS, revolutions, and a peculiar language, all raging with equal fury in our sister republic below the Rio Grande, help to make it a lively place for the wandering American motorist. The American pedestrian has a troublesome time with the native motorists in any place where there is motor traffic, but the visiting motorists' troubles are even worse. At least so reports one O. O. McIntyre, who lately tried reeling off a few miles down there. "Back home in Plattsburg, Missouri," begins Mr. McIntyre, evidently preparing the reader to grasp the extent of his difficulties by indicating that he is not a man whom ordinary difficulties would appall, "they have an idea that I am somewhat of a city slicker." He admits that on his occasional visits to his home town he goes so far as to carry a cane and wear spats. It is reported, he goes on, writing his confessions in *Motor* (New York), that:

> After my last visit, Monroe Yates, the grinning Ethiopian who porters at the Laclede Hotel, saw my rather gaudy sartorial display, and remarked:
>
> "His clothes sho' has the appearment of being powerful disgaging."
>
> I do not want to spoil the Plattsburg illusion. One of my vivid nightmares is a headline in *The Leader* there, referring to me, and reading:
>
> "HOME BOY HIT BY FORD!"
>
> I have successfully defied death in the Fifth Avenue traffic maelstrom. I have with Nijinski grace defeated the hope of Paris chauffeurs to slam me in the pistol pocket with their two-kitten power taxies. London's left-handed traffic has left me unscathed, even on the foggiest days.
>
> This is quite a record for a young man who left Plattsburg some twenty years ago with a pasteboard telescope, a flock of freckles, a set of oversized adenoids and partially protruding molars.
>
> As I stept on the platform of the last car of the 7.15, two things rang in my ears. One was the headline in the Plattsburg weekly telling of my departure. It said: "Plattsburg's Loss is Wichita's Gain." The other was my father's admonition: "Look out for the cable-cars and quit biting your nails."
>
> Still I really never knew the fine art of death-dodging on the streets until recently when I journied down to old Mexico. Mexico, if your geography is not handy, is the country where every mother is praying that her son will never be President. Aside from the fact that in Mexico being elected President doesn't mean anything, there is

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a sentimental streak among mothers there. They hate to see their sons being stirred out of a sound sleep just to be shot before sunrise.

Mexican motorists are extremely friendly. They are always hoping they will run across some American. The first one that ran me down, struck me between the Alameda and the Paseo, which is even worse than being hit between the fence and the rotunda.

When he rolled away and I arose, dusted myself off, one of the trick traffic policemen came galloping up. In one hand he carried his lantern, Mexican fashion. In the other hand a traffic semaphore, which read on one side "Adelante" and on the other "Alto." After reading his sign I got the idea he had received a hurry call to organize a quartette, so I said: "I'll sing bass, Mister." I didn't have enough wind left to tenor.

Then he sent for an interpreter. "Señor," he said, "you have violated one of the laws of our great republic!" Holding together what was left of one pants leg and trying to get the neck hinged into place again, I said:

"That's a good one all right. Now, Señoras, I will tell you the one about Henry Ford y the Esquimeaux." You'll notice in my phrasing how naturally I dropt into Spanish. I've always had a flair for the languages. As they used to say of me on the dear Champs Elysées, "He certainement vocas grandiose"—which literally is I am a hot tamale as a linguist.

"But, Señor," said the interpreter, "you jest. One does not in our great republic trifle with the constitution."

"And," said I, rising up with as much dignity as the torn pants leg would permit, "in our perhaps even greater republic it is not customary for a motorist to knock a pedestrian silly and then smack him in the hoose-gow. Now, you boys go on and peddle your periodicos for I'm off to see at least five of the original Six Little Tailors. Avocado!"—and I was gone.

Twice that same day I found myself gazing up into the bleak underside of automobiles. It got so every time I crossed the street and heard a horn honk I'd lie down and gaze up. Once I was even fooled by a peon blowing his nose.

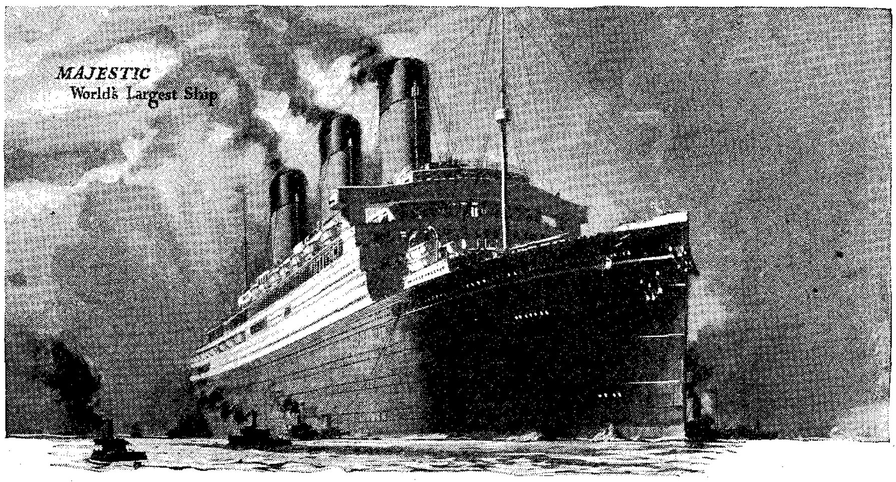
Mexican motorists arise, gaze out at the great mountainous beauty of their capital, remove the coat from the bathtub, and instead of bathing, hum:

A gringo dies to-day.
A gringo dies to-day.
Isn't nature wonderful?
A gringo dies to-day.

The sweet little Mexican children have a naive little game which is somewhat comparable to the English game of "Beaver." Clad in their cute little loin cloths they line the curb of the principal avenues and when an American is knocked into oblivion they wet their thumbs and strike their hands together yelling "Fronton!" which is ancient Aztec for "A new harpist is on the way." The one registering the most "frontons" in a single day gets an extra frijole bean at the evening meal.

One quiet evening (there had not been a revolution since eight o'clock in the morning), our little band of tourists decided to motor to Guadalajara and that other town. I'm hired as a writer, not a speller. The sun was just beginning to dip down into the West. I think it dips in the West down there. Anyway it was dipping.

Far away through the rising mist we



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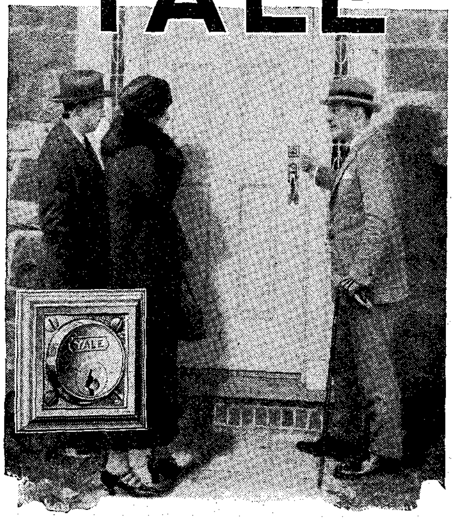

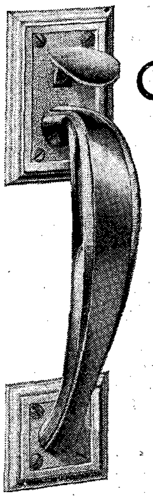

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

could see the snowy-white peaks of mountains. In the cactus thickets we could hear the "tweet," "tweet" of a coyote calling its mate. There was the liquid warbling now and then of the carranza and the eerie hoot of the obregon. In the picturesque ranch house one could hear the vesperal hour song of the kindly old rancher, giving voice to his pathetic lament, "New peons for old." We were entranced.

Jose was driving us. You must meet Jose. Jose . . . Reader. He had one eye hatpinned out, due to a keyhole tragedy while serving as a bellboy at one of the leading hotels. He had all the calm reserve of the old civilization, of which he was a member.

Whenever he took us whizzing over the short end of a mountain or through the midriff of some Mexican straw house he never twitched a muscle. No matter how many muscles he twitched for us he remained perfectly immobile. After he crossed the third stream and wet us up to our armpits, a member of our party decided to give him a gentle hint by paraphrasing an old poker yarn.

He said: "I'm not going to mention any names, but the next time I get a ducking I'm going to put somebody's other eye out." Jose never flickered a flick.

Twice there was a hissing zing and two hats were punctured by bullet holes.

"Who did that?" I demanded of Jose.

"The rebels," replied Jose. "They do not like to shoot each other in their little warfares. They like better to shoot what you call the innocent bystander."

Here we were flying over the Mexican roads. Tempus seemed to have been fugiting a long while.

"Say, Jose, old bean"—I think calling a Mexican an old bean comes under the head of nifties—"when do we get to Guada—you know?"

"Not getting there at all," replied Jose as serene as a midnight oyster at Jack's.

"Whadda you mean, not going there? Where did you think we wanted to go?" we demanded.

"Don't care where you wanted to go or where you think you are going. I am turning you over to bandits—wrist watches, spats, canes and all." He said this without even turning his head.

"But we are Americans," we shouted.

"Fine," said Jose. "Know any more jokes?"

Well, it was the beatingest thing we ever heard of. Here we had started out peacefully to see some of the Mexican beauty—old towns, treasure troves, blooming valleys and what-had-they and then to be turned over to bandit vulgarians and perhaps be held for ransom!

"Jose!" I said, putting on my "I-am-head-of-the-family" air, "do you realize what you are doing?"

"Yes," he replied. And added: "That for you." He hit a four-foot round boulder and sent us up clutching for a cloud.

The future looked dark. As dark as the black night before us. Far off we heard a faint booming. It sounded like the noise of many cannon. Jose turned a sea green.

"Carribisti," he snarled through blackened teeth. "It has come. My poor country. Now she has another revolution."

"Oh, is that all?" we chorused and we put Jose out and drove back home.

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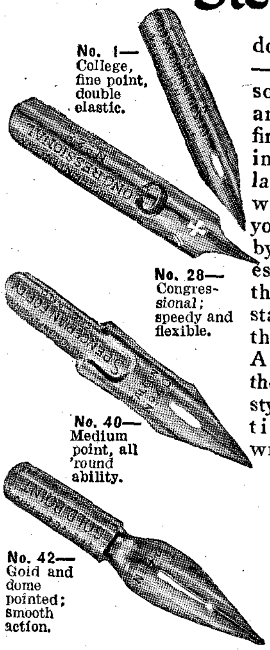

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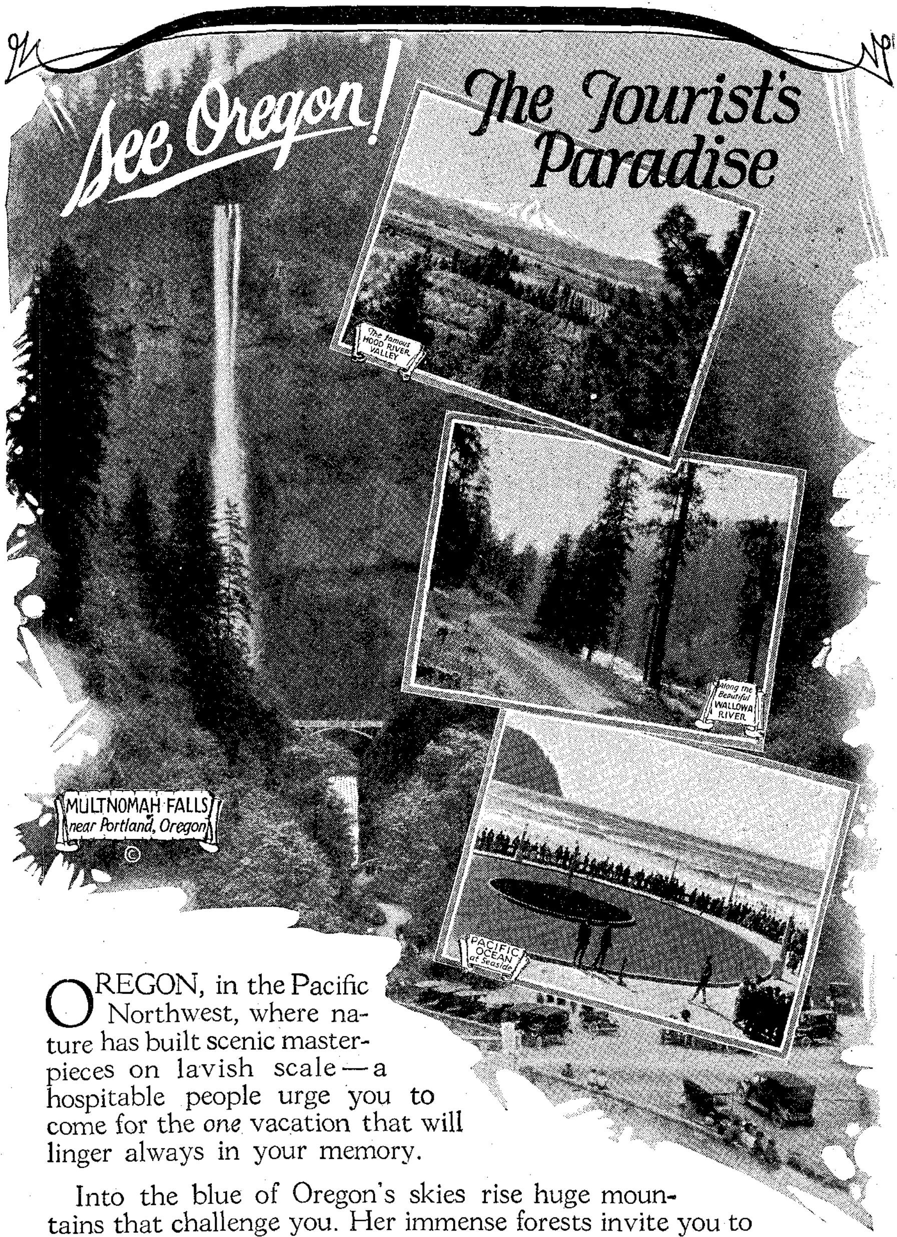
SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

VEGETABLES AS LIFE INSURANCE

THE contribution of the kitchen garden to the family's welfare is insisted upon by G. O. Luros, nutritional chemist, in *The Garden Magazine* (New York). Using the headline that we have reproduced above, Mr. Luros gives his opinion that vegetables are the most important sources of vitamins in every-day diet—especially those that can be eaten raw; and he lauds the humble tomato as particularly valuable in this regard. Ever since we have been brought face to face with the importance of vitamins in our lives, he asserts, the tomato has jumped to the foremost ranks of our vegetables. Because of its wealth of the three main types of vitamins, it is considered, along with spinach, lettuce, and cabbage, one of the elect, one of "the big four" that head the vegetable kingdom. The relative amounts of vitamins to be found in the various vegetables are discust in considerable detail. To quote Mr. Luros:

> Because the tomato comes under all three classes of vitamin-bearing foods, physicians all over the country are now advocating the use of tomato-juice in place of orange-juice in all cases of infant feeding.
>
> Tomato-juice not only contains almost as much vitamin C as orange-juice, but it also contains as much vitamin B and a generous amount of vitamin A, practically absent from orange-juice.
>
> Also, the nursing mother will do well to include generous amounts of tomato in her diet, for the increased amount of vitamins in her diet not only tends to increase the amount in her milk for her baby, but also increases her supply of milk.
>
> There is no danger of overloading the system with vitamins. On the contrary, and this is especially so with babies and growing children, it has been found that the greater amount of vitamins the child consumes in his diet, the greater will be his development.
>
> Some of you may come forth with the idea that the milk, butter, and eggs we eat will give us sufficient vitamin A. These foods will serve you admirably in the summer-time, when the cows and hens have access to plenty of green pasture, but don't depend too strongly on them in the winter-time.
>
> Also, what do you know about the feed of the hen that lays your eggs? Because of the general lower vitamin content of the feed of these cows and hens during the important winter months, just when we need an increased amount of vitamin A to guard us from colds, the dairy products fall down on the job.
>
> Here the tomato accommodates us very nicely, having as much vitamin A in winter as in summer. But, again you may raise the objection that you can not get fresh tomatoes all the year round, unless you live in the city and have a large enough purse to pay the high price tomatoes command out of season.

This, Mr. Luros tells us, is the cue for the canned tomato to enter the scene. However, unless you have a pressure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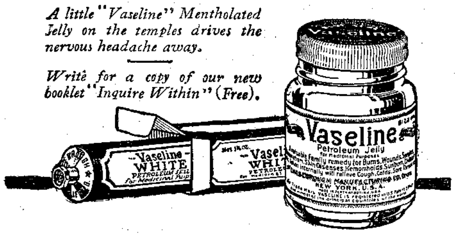

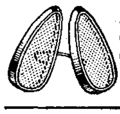

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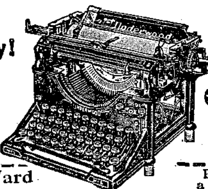

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

cooker in which to can your tomatoes, your home-canned tomatoes will have to give place to those commercially canned under pressure. This is because vitamin C, so essential in warding off scurvy, and which, along with vitamin A, is necessary for sound, healthy teeth, is very delicate and is practically destroyed under all processes of heating, unless this is done under pressure, in absence of air and with a short period of heating. He continues:

Vitamins A and B are not appreciably affected by ordinary cooking methods, with the exception of frying, provided the vegetable liquor is saved. Since we have found, by experiment, that tomatoes commercially canned are much richer in vitamins than those home canned without pressure, the housewife is foolish to waste her time in canning tomatoes, unless she has a pressure cooker.

Another advantage that the tomato holds is that it is eaten whole. Even the most inexperienced and careless housewife knows better than to drain tomatoes of their liquor after they have been cooked, for she knows that is impossible. One of the worst habits in so many of our American homes is that of draining and parboiling our vegetables. Down the sink so many cooks pour that vitally important vegetable liquor, which contains from 36 to 70 per cent. of our vitamins as well as the highly important mineral salts. No wonder most of us are bothered with indigestion, poor teeth, and constipation, as well as the more serious diabetes, when we so carelessly throw away nature's safeguards for our health.

Whenever you can, eat tomatoes raw and eat them abundantly, for in the raw state we know they yield vitamins in their most potent form. Because of the steadily increasing mortality due to cancer and diabetes, scientists are urging the eating of more raw food. Get back to nature! It is a noteworthy fact that no case of cancer has as yet been discovered among the savage tribes. The finger seems to point to the large amount of cooked, drained, and highly, tho detrimentally, refined foods with which we deck our tables.

Unfortunately, an insufficient amount of vitamins does not, like a dose of poison, manifest itself at once in our lives. It often takes years before it shows up, gradually undermining the digestive system and penetrating to the nervous system and every part of the body. Feed your children right is the slogan now, so they won't be a prey to all the avoidable grown-up diseases that will attack them later in life, as well as the disturbances that arise all along the years because care was not taken in their feeding from infancy on up.

Altho scientists are as yet in the dark as to the exact chemical nature of these highly important vitamins, we do know about their presence in foods; the effect of heat, storage, and freezing upon them; and the disturbances in the body, caused by a lack or insufficient amount of them in the diet.

The lack of vitamin A in the diet produces a serious eye disease, called zerophthalmia, very rare in this country. An insufficient amount, however, in the diet renders one very susceptible to colds and their complications, and has been found

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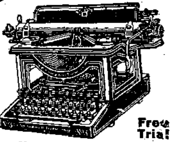

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to be a most serious factor in dental caries or decay of teeth.

In respect to vitamin B, the first one to be discovered, we find its absence in the diet produces a disease of the nervous system, called beri-beri, uncommon in this country, fortunately, but prevalent among white-rice-eating Orientals. Nevertheless, an insufficient amount of this vitamin tends toward lung infections, malnutrition, and general digestive disturbances.

A lack of vitamin C produces scurvy, while an insufficient amount produces digestive disturbances and also has a serious effect on the liver and teeth.

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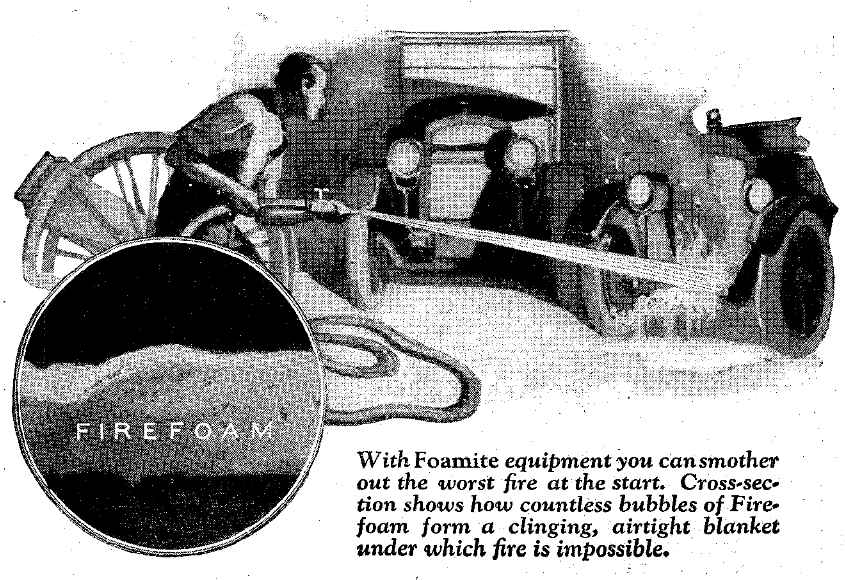
> To manufacture minerals and rocks, science is simply duplicating nature's processes, but is accomplishing the same results, on a much smaller scale, of course, in a single working day. Nature took the bewildering ages and smelted her wonders in the vast forges of the earth; science is fabricating its copies in a few highly polished and innocent-looking little steel "bombs."
>
> Natural minerals and rocks, science has learned, were manufactured by means of extreme heat and extreme pressure. First, the minerals known to be contained in the mineral under experiment are poured into a tiny tube made of pure platinum, one end of which is sealed by solid gold. The opposite end is then sealed and this container placed in the "bomb."
>
> The bomb is made of the finest steel obtainable. Its aperture is small and its walls extremely thick in comparison, all making it capable of withstanding the terrific test it is about to undergo. A small electric furnace made of the same, altho impure, constituents of rubies, is placed in the bomb and the apparatus sealed. Then it is ready for the ordeal of searing heat and gigantic pressure. Both are applied gradually, the heat sometimes being permitted to register as high as 2,500 degrees F. and the pressure as much as 60,000 pounds to the square inch. Gradually the gages creep up and up. Suddenly they relax and the pressure drops. The attendants then know that something has happened inside the bomb, and the heat and pressure are quickly turned off. When the platinum container is cut open mineral particles of rocks may be found inside.
>
> Not only are these minerals the replicas of nature's own products, but in many instances purer—completely free from the discoloring impurities that are found in the natural originals. For instance, the jadeite made in the laboratory of the institute is light yellow in color. Natural jade is green. The green coloring, however, is supplied by an impurity, and the synthetic jade readily could be made the same



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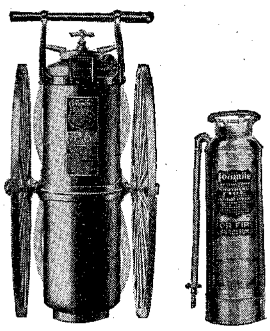

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Figure of a slave girl, recently found in a tomb near Thebes.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

by including the impurity in its constituents.

Science has also discovered that by injecting more water into the rocks it can make them susceptible to bending—gelatinlike. If still more water is forced into them under heat and pressure, they are quite readily reduced to liquid—liquid rock, in fact.

Tests with high pressure have also disproved some old theories. The first is that water can not be compressed. Science has discovered that water can not only be comprest, but that under a pressure of 130,000 pounds to the square inch it freezes into a cake of ice so thickly condensed that it sinks like a rock in water. Mercury, too—the "unfreezable" mineral used in thermometers—can be frozen under a pressure of 170,000 pounds to the square inch.

Science has yet to learn, however, to duplicate the wonders of nature at the same cost before it can compete with her in the commercial world. For instance, if you were determined to have a synthetic tombstone, science could probably make you a granite one, but it would cost something like a billion dollars. Of far greater value for the present use are the laboratory's contributions to the study of seismology. Its experiments have resulted in scientists being able to determine accurately the flexibility of the various kinds of rocks, and hence the speed with which earthquake waves pass through each kind. Thus by timing the passage of an earthquake wave at different stations it is now possible for the experts to say with assurance of accuracy just what kind of rocks lie buried far beyond the reach of man in the respective areas.

NITROGEN COMPOUNDS FROM THE AIR

PRODUCTION of nitrogen compounds from the air has been made more economical and efficient by a chemical discovery announced recently by Prof Arthur B. Lamb, of the Department of Chemistry of Harvard University. The new process which has been perfected at the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory at Washington, affects agriculture, through the production of nitrates for fertilizers, and the manufacture of explosives and many other commercial products. Professor Lamb was the Director of the Laboratory during and after the war. His statement was as follows, as given out in a press bulletin of the University:

> The problem now solved is that of forcing the nitrogen in the air to combine with other substances and thus to form the compounds of nitrogen so indispensable in both fertilizers and explosives. When hydrogen, for instance, is squeezed together with the nitrogen in the air, no matter under how high a pressure, little if any combination occurs. The atoms of hydrogen and of nitrogen instead of sticking together and forming the ammonia which we should like, fly apart as soon as the pressure is relieved.
>
> The mysterious contact material, or "catalyst," as it is called, which brings about the permanent union of the hydrogen

and nitrogen atoms is, of course, the crux of the whole process. It was one of the chief tasks of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory to prepare one just as good, or, possible, superior, to that of the Germans. The new catalyst which the laboratory has developed, largely through the efforts of Alfred T. Larsen, Ph.D., who was a former student here in the Department of Chemistry, has more than met these requirements. Where the German catalyst would yield 7 or 8 per cent. of ammonia, this new catalyst will yield 14 per cent., and has been run continuously for six months without deterioration. It means cheaper ammonia, cheaper nitrogeneous fertilizers and, therefore, cheaper food.

The importance of cheap nitrogenous fertilizers can hardly be overestimated. In past periods of the world's history when cities or countries have outgrown the farming lands which furnished them their food supplies, there have been only two voluntary remedies, war and emigration. There have also been the involuntary agencies of hunger, poverty and pestilence which have also remedied the situation. To-day we have another possibility, namely, the use of fertilizers to increase the yield of foodstuffs per acre and per man. Any step, therefore, in reducing the cost of improving the quality of fertilizers is a boon to humanity.

Haber, a brilliant investigator at the German University of Karlsruhe, succeeded in bringing about this combination by squeezing the gases together under thousands of pounds pressure per square inch, in contact with certain special substances. These special contact substances in a way which is still mysterious cause the hydrogen and nitrogen atoms to stick together. They, so to speak, turn the key in the chemical lock which holds the atoms together.

The German Government appreciated the importance of this discovery. They saw that if the process could be carried out on a large scale it would make Germany independent of the supply of natural nitrates which is only available in Chile, and which would therefore be inaccessible to Germany in case of a war with a country like England, which controls the sea. A large experimental factory was erected at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine. The nature of the catalyst was kept a profound secret. By April, 1914, it had been demonstrated that the process was a complete success, and huge enlargements were at once undertaken. The war lords in Berlin decided that they could now launch their huge offensive for world dominion, and in four months the World War had broken out.

The Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory was established just after the war, when it had become apparent how indispensable nitrogen compounds were for national defense and for agriculture, to investigate means of producing these substances from the nitrogen in the air. Professor Lamb, who at that time was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service and in charge of the Defense Chemical Research, was appointed Director of new Laboratory. With several other Army officers he was sent to Germany to inspect the factory which the Germans had constructed during the war to manufacture nitrates from the air. Under his direction the investigations were undertaken. The present director of the Laboratory is Dr. F. G. Cottrell.

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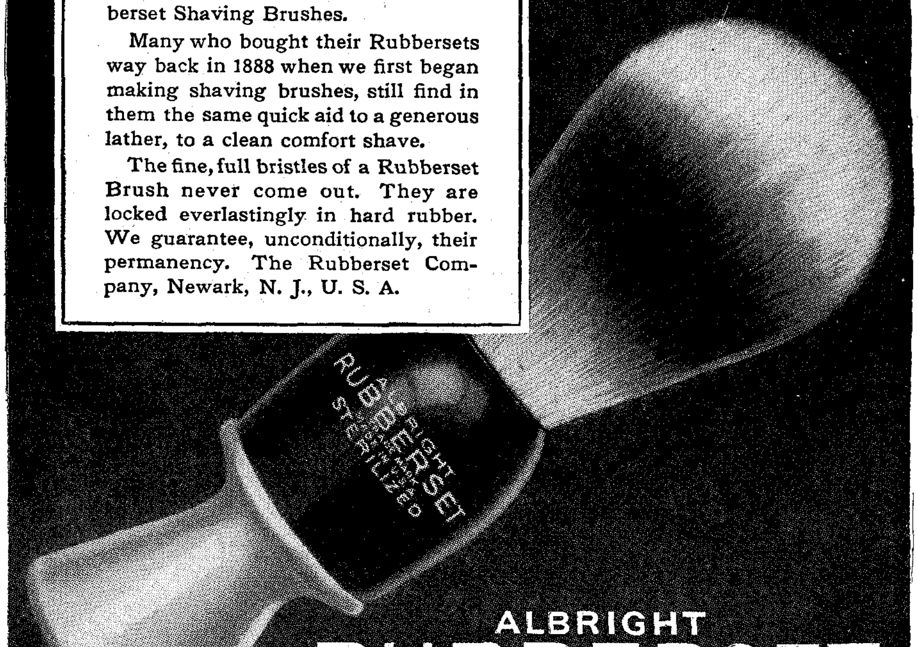

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STEEL PROSPERITY—WITHOUT THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

OUTSIDE of financial circles interest in the Steel Corporation's 1923 report centers in the fact that, despite the expense due to the elimination of the twelve-hour day, the company's gross and net earnings were exceeded by only one other peace year in its history. We are reminded by the New York *World* that late in December, 1922, Chairman Gary of the Corporation gave out this statement: "I would like to see an eight-hour day in general effect throughout the industry, but we do not intend to wreck the industry, and that is what would happen if we adopted it." Exclaims *The World:* "Behold now the wreckage of the world's greatest industrial corporation!" As the figures are taken from the report we see a gross business of $1,571,414,483, a gain of $500,000,000 over the preceding year. We see earnings sufficient to pay all charges and the 7 per cent. preferred dividends, with enough left over to amount to $16.42 a share on the $500,000,000 of common stock as compared with $2.83 in 1922 and $2.24 in 1921. And these gigantic profits, as Arthur Brisbane reflects in the Hearst papers, "are shown despite the fact that the company has changed from a 12- to an 8-hour day, employing in consequence 17,000 more men." And here, we are told, is the moral: "This country is rich enough to treat workmen generously." Incidentally, we are reminded in the news columns of the New York *Herald-Tribune* that "other steel manufacturers have readjusted working conditions on a similar basis, so that the industry as a whole has finished the task of establishing the basic eight-hour day."

The Steel Corporation report is sufficient proof, observes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, that the recent extra dividends on steel common "were not the result of hasty disposition to 'boost' the stock market as some had supposed, but were the legitimate product of successful operations during 1923," and the report helps to indicate that "1923 was in many particulars a banner year." And the editor is moved to this cheerful thought:

> Constant growling about business conditions, constant fictitious anxiety on the part of "statisticians" and forecasters regarding the probable outlook for business, and constant agitation over difficulties, obstacles and problems, are factors which tend to obscure the real character of commercial problems. The current year is not without its serious doubts and fears. Yet in many lines it is already running ahead of last year—and the character of last year is only just being appreciated. This should furnish a decided lesson to those who can see trouble a long time before it is visible on the horizon.

And a representative of a Wall Street brokerage house quoted in the financial columns of the New York *American*, would have us remember "that the Corporation's profits have continued to increase substantially since the end of the year, so that the actual position is really much stronger than this extraordinary report indicates."

So much interest has been displayed in the corporation's shift from the twelve-hour day that these paragraphs from Chairman Gary's report may well be the first quoted:

> On April 6, 1923, an increase was made of about 11 per cent. in the wage rates paid employees of the subsidiary manufacturing and iron ore mining companies. A further increase in the total outlay for labor was occasioned by the subsidiary companies revising the conditions of employment at the several mills and departments looking toward the total elimination of the 12-hour turn or day. By December 1, in all the subsidiary companies except one, the 12-hour turn had been, broadly speaking, totally eliminated. In the remaining subsidiary company the change was not, owing to shortage particularly in skilled labor, completely effected until in February, 1924. The number of additional employees required by those companies in which the plan had become effective and on basis of operating conditions then prevailing, was 17,117, an increase of over 10 per cent. Of the increase in total pay-roll resulting from this change approximately 60 per cent. arises from employment of additional men, and 40 per cent. from increased wage allowances to employees whose hours of service were not changed, being those who already were working 10 hours or less per day.

It is further pointed out that some 60,000 employees took advantage of the privilege of subscribing for common stock in January, more than doubling the number of employee stockholders. We are also informed that the average wage paid to employees in 1923 was $1,800, comparing with $1,501 in 1922, $1,736 in 1921, $2,175 in 1920, $1,902 in 1919, $1,685 in 1918, $1,296 in 1917, $1,042 in 1916, $925 in 1915, $905 in 1914 and 1913, and $677 in 1904, the low record.

The extent of the improvement in the Steel Corporation's business is shown in this tabulation taken from the report by *The Wall Street Journal:*

	1923	*1922*	*1921*
Net earnings after depreciation and sinking fund	$128,176,520	$58,840,801	$55,957,832
Net for common	83,487,387	14,433,778	11,397,340
Per cent. on common	16.42	2.83	2.24
Working capital	570,841,548	536,271,248	536,785,243
Unappropriated surplus	512,751,220	499,139,415	508,926,958
Total surplus	693,650,134	640,038,329	649,825,872
Bond and mortgage debt	527,159,730	539,740,268	540,874,768
Cash (except time deposits)	*143,499,628	*126,700,132	*116,856,843
Marketable securities	*64,086,483	*59,605,056	*131,462,691
Expenditures†	130,912,064	90,278,207	94,841,707
Inventories	270,757,954	220,707,251	241,504,370
Wages and salaries	469,502,634	322,678,130	332,887,505
Iron ore mined‡	31,015,109	21,778,179	16,647,881
Blast furnace products‡	16,729,226	12,027,163	8,678,262
Steel ingot products‡	20,329,950	16,082,385	10,966,347
Finished steel products‡	14,721,469	11,785,331	7,860,334
Steel rail products‡	1,649,906	1,225,999	1,480,049
Export shipments‡	1,286,264	1,298,153	1,208,157
Average number employees	260,786	214,931	191,700

*Not including sinking fund and reserve holdings. In 1922, $75,000,000 in Liberty bonds was transferred from current assets to reserve account.
†All companies for maintenance, etc.
‡Figures in tons.

The Corporation, we are told, spent for maintenance and renewal of properties $130,912,064, as compared with a little more than $90,000,000 in 1922. The remarkable scope of the business done by our premier industrial corporation is indicated by this four-year table of tons of product put on sale by Steel Corporation subsidiaries:

	1923	*1922*	*1921*	*1920*
Iron ore	31,015,109	21,778,179	16,647,881	27,021,009
Limestone	6,571,486	5,633,186	4,607,486	5,981,022
Coal	35,289,901	23,293,471	21,627,939	30,828,334
Coke	18,837,631	13,237,058	9,825,264	16,208,111
Blast furnace products	16,729,226	12,027,163	8,678,262	14,532,646
Steel ingot products	20,329,950	16,082,385	10,966,347	19,227,960
Rails	1,649,906	1,225,999	1,480,049	1,490,616
Blooms, billets, etc	715,244	673,099	409,767	1,023,762
Plates	1,783,846	1,410,414	723,355	1,759,263
Heavy shapes	1,204,395	936,733	439,762	1,040,619
Merchant products	3,007,662	2,456,915	1,125,961	2,846,686
Tubes and pipes	1,563,982	1,178,611	984,285	1,429,691
Wire rods	213,518	158,495	88,232	254,968
Wire and wire products	1,636,580	1,404,663	915,651	1,757,141
Sheets, etc	1,774,467	1,504,121	1,024,542	1,610,531
Finished structure works	458,595	301,248	272,621	416,469
Angles, etc	288,118	218,538	198,397	235,913
Spikes, bolts, etc	84,456	72,531	60,291	93,464
Axles	154,876	96,403	22,567	97,145
Miscellaneous	185,824	147,561	114,854	172,234
Total finished	14,721,469	11,785,331	7,860,334	14,228,502
Zinc	64,205	59,818	33,426	63,077
Copperas	36,079	32,389	24,499	40,291
Fertilizer phosphorus	15,748	16,513	14,528	14,683
Fertilizer ammonia sulfate	150,000	123,118	117,496	133,798
Ammonia—liq	2,528	3,816	3,620	5,393
Benzol products	143,312	119,373	113,354	119,109
Cement barrels	14,440,000	13,168,000	12,499,000	11,960,000

Judge Gary notes in the report that the steel business in 1923 started off briskly, slowed up during the summer, and improved noticeably toward the end of 1923, the improvement continuing "to the date of writing this report." Steel Corporation plants were operated on an average throughout 1923 at 88.3 per cent. of capacity. He points out, too, that the total tonnage output of 1923 was only exceeded in 1916 and 1917.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CURRENCY INFLATION

THE decline of the franc, which was checked with the assistance of J. P Morgan & Co., has been attributed in large part by some of our financial writers to French currency inflation. Here they are supported by Senator Berenger, reporter of the Finance Committee of the French Senate—who occupies a position much like that of Senator Smoot in our own Upper House. The Senator has been quoted in the dispatches as saying that the root of the franc crisis lay in the French Treasury. A bank statement early in March showed, as the Senator told *L'Echo de Paris*, "that the note circulation, which must not exceed 41,000,000,000 francs, amounts to 40,275,000,000 francs, whereas at the end of December it stood at about 37,000,000,000 francs" And as another proof "that the limit is nearly reached," the Senator said: "If you look at the advances to the State, which by law must not exceed a maximum of 23,200,000,000, you find they have reached 22,100,000,000." Now, we read in one of the New York papers, "if France is determined to finance her current expenses by simply increasing the speed of her printing-presses, then her doom is sealed just as surely as Germany's and Russia's." But the French Government, we gather from dispatches, has definitely decided that it will permit no further inflation. In responsible financial circles talk of "the franc following the mark" is no longer being heard, according to the New York *Times*. We are told that "one reason for this is the fact that France is now taking the remedial financial measures which Germany made no effort to adopt until the mark had become virtually worthless." But much more important, continues this paper, is the fact that "the markets have come to understand the radical difference between the French and German situations." *The Times* thinks it worth while to explain this "radical difference":

> As far back as 1922 and 1921, Germany was doing two things which France has never even considered. Germany sold continuously at a discount on foreign markets huge sums of actual paper marks, in order to build up foreign credits, and she met the rapidly increasing public deficit through government borrowings at the bank. In 1922 the Reichsbank's loans, much the greater part of which were made to the Treasury and all of which were offset by new paper currency issues, rose from 132 billion marks to 1¼ trillions, and the process went on far more rapidly in 1923. But France has never shipped out her paper currency for sale on foreign exchange markets, and as for the Government's debt to the Bank of France, that was reduced from 27 billion francs in the middle of 1921 to 21¼ billions in March of 1922, and now stands at 23 billions. France was able to make this reduction, notwithstanding her enormous outlay for reconstruction, because her Government did what Germany refused to do—financed the public deficit through public loans subscribed by her own people.

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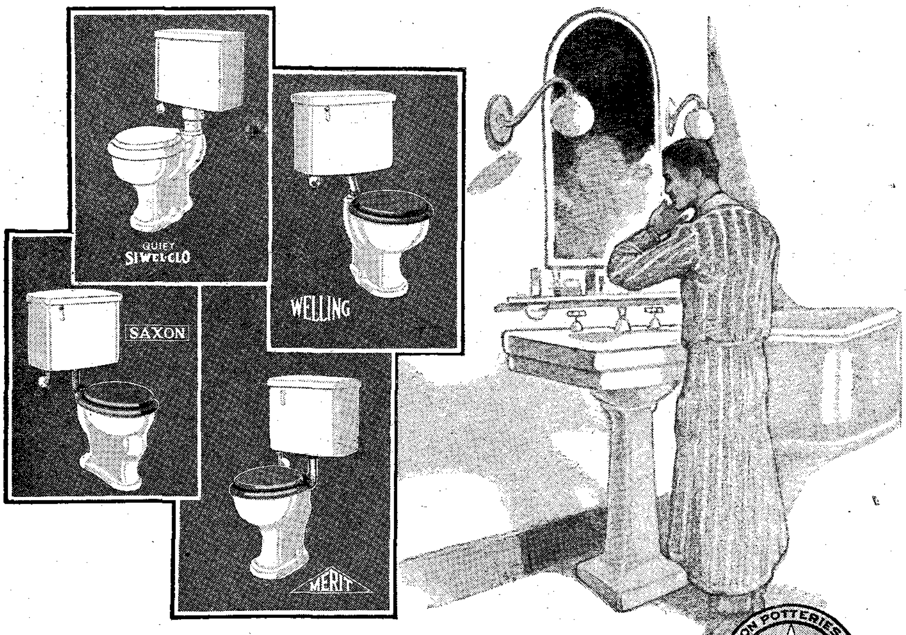

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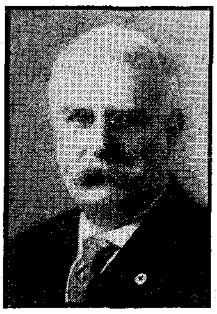

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 19.—All hands are lost when a Japanese submarine, with four officers and forty men aboard, is rammed and sunk by the warship *Tatsuta* off Sasebo naval base.

The Chinese Government has ordered L. M. Karakhan, Soviet Envoy at Peking, to leave China, following the Soviet Government's ultimatum giving China three days to recognize the Soviet Government, according to a dispatch from Peking.

Minister of Defense Mulcahy resigns on the ground that the Irish Free State Government is condoning mutiny in the Army. It is announced that the Irish Cabinet has demanded the resignations of Adjutant-General O'Sullivan, Chief of Staff McMahon and Quartermaster-General O'Marthile.

The Turkish Nationalist Assembly at Angora votes against giving the franchise to women.

March 20.—The Netherlands first Chamber approves the continuation of the arbitration treaty with the United States.

An extradition treaty between the United States and Bulgaria is signed at Sofia.

Winston Churchill, running as an anti-Socialist, is defeated in the Parliamentary by-election at Westminster by Otho Nicholson, Conservative, the vote being 8,187 votes for Nicholson, 8,144 for Churchill, while Fenner Brockway, the Labor candidate, receives 6,156.

President Cosgrave is made Minister of Defense of the Irish Free State Government. General McMahon refuses to resign as Chief of Staff.

March 21.—The Canadian House of Commons approves the rum-running treaty recently concluded between the United States and Great Britain.

Four men drest in the uniform of Irish Free State officers fire machine-guns at an unarmed party of British soldiers landing at Queenstown from Spike Island, killing two and wounding more than a score of persons, including five civilians, two of them women. The assailants escape.

The Central Executive Committee of the Russian Soviet Government has decided to release from prison Archbishop Zepliak, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, convicted and once condemned to death for resistance to the Soviet Government, says a dispatch from Moscow.

The Democratic Territorial Convention at Manila adopts resolutions declaring the time has come for a definite announcement of America's intention to withdraw her sovereignty from the Philippines and recommending that President Coolidge be authorized to call a Philippine constitutional convention.

The Angora Ministry of the Interior orders the Stamboul branch of the Y. W. C. A. closed and the entrances sealed.

A movement has been started in Egypt to proclaim King Fuad as Caliph, in opposition to King Hussein of the

Hedjaz, according to a dispatch from Cairo.

March 22.—The Irish Free State Government offers a reward of £10,000 for the capture and conviction of the men responsible for the outrage in Queenstown. Major-General Liam Tobin denounces the act, as do Mary MacSwiney and David Kent, Republican members of the Dail Eireann, "in behalf of the loyal citizens of the Irish Republic."

March 23.—The Persian Parliament, abandoning the idea of a republic, deposes the Shah, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, and installs his infant son on the throne, according to a dispatch from Teheran to London.

March 24.—Eight persons are killed and three seriously injured on board the British steamer *Matatua* in a collision between that ship and the American steamer *American Merchant* in the Thames River, England.

Soviet Russia has notified the Secretariat of the League of Nations that she will sign the mutual guaranty pact and disarmament treaty recommended to all the Powers by the last Assembly of the League, says a dispatch from Geneva. Belgium, Finland, and Esthonia also have accepted the treaty.

Archbishop Hayes of New York and Archbishop Mundelein of Chicago are created Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Pius XI.

March 25.—The Greek National Assembly adopts a resolution for the overthrow of the Glücksburg dynasty and establishment of a republic.

On the motion of President Cosgrave, the Dail Eireann adjourns for the day as a mark of condemnation of the Queenstown shootings and of sympathy for the British victims.

A British airplane in charge of A. Stuart MacLaren starts from Southampton, England, on a flight around the world in an unofficial competition with the four American machines which recently left California.

DOMESTIC

March 19.—Curtis D. Wilbur is sworn in at San Francisco as Secretary of the United States Navy.

Since last year another million persons have left the farms for the cities, reports the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation, adding that the population has increased during the same time about 1,400,000.

March 20.—The de facto government of Honduras, says a Washington dispatch, has informed Franklin Morales, the American Minister, that it will not accept responsibility for eventualities if the landing force of American sailors remains at Tegucigalpa.

March 21.—President Coolidge nominates Irwin B. Laughlin of Pittsburgh to be Minister to Greece.

The Senate passes a deficiency bill carrying $156,871,000, among the items included being $105,000,000 for refunds of taxes illegally collected.

The House adopts an amendment to the naval appropriation bill requesting President Coolidge to seek a new world conference on limitation of aircraft, submarine and other armaments not covered by the Washington disarmament conference three years ago.

March 22.—Harry F. Sinclair, president of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, refuses to answer several

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Out of a population of 100,000,000 less than 20,000,000 carry life insurance. That is largely because many people live in remote districts not visited by life-insurance agents, and these people were never reached until the method of doing business direct-by-mail was begun by the

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(2) Notice of death and beneficiary's statement received May 3d; verification made forthwith; Company's check issued and forwarded May 5th.

The Company supplies by mail *official* information, *printed* or *written*, thus aiding the public *directly* and in a most responsible manner to think the matter out for themselves, answering in writing any questions that may be asked. Men and women in every walk of life have thus taken out policies and repeatedly declared their great satisfaction in having cast their lot with the

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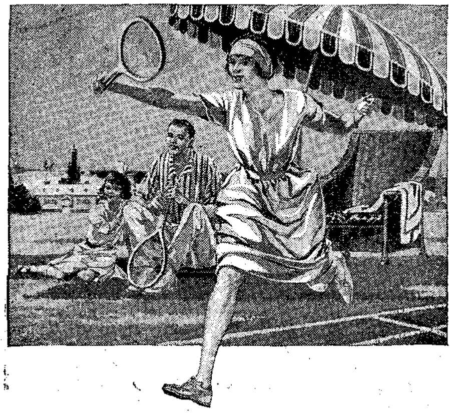

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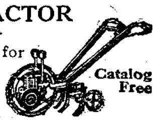

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

questions put to him by the Senate Committee investigating the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval oil reserve leases on the ground that the issue of the Teapot Dome lease is now in the courts and that, therefore, the committee is without jurisdiction.

President Coolidge issues a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Honduras.

March 24.—By a vote of 72 to 1, the Senate directs its president to certify to the United States Attorney of the District of Columbia the refusal of H. Sinclair to answer questions put by the Public Lands Committee, investigating the Teapot Dome and Elk Hills naval reserve oil leases.

The Senate Finance Committee votes, 8 to 7, to restore the Mellon rates on surtaxes and normal taxes to the tax-reduction bill, and to fix $10,000 instead of $20,000 as the limit of "earned income."

The steamship *President Monroe*, of the Dollar Line, goes ashore on a reef near Miami, Florida.

March 25.—William H. Anderson, former State Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, begins serving his sentence in Sing Sing of from one to two years on a charge of forgery in the third degree. An appeal from his sentence is now pending in the Appellate division of New York.

The Senate adopts a resolution by Senator Walsh of Montana referring to the House for "appropriate action" the testimony and proceedings in the case of C. C. Chase, son-in-law of Albert B. Fall, and collector of customs at El Paso, Texas, who refuses to testify before the Public Lands Committee. Chase is charged in the resolution with conspiracy with Fall to mislead and deceive the committee concerning the $100,000 obtained by Fall, which it has developed was obtained from E. L. Doheny.

The rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America ratifies the new wage-scale agreement which continues at present wages and working conditions in the bituminous industry for another three years, beginning April 1.

President Coolidge names a special commission to begin at once a study of the best means of conserving the nation's oil reserve.

In his report to Governor Silzer, Dr. Andrew F. McBride, State Commissioner of Labor, charges that the explosion at Nixon, New Jersey, on March 8, which resulted in the death of eighteen persons and the injury of about fifty, was due to gross carelessness and violation of the law.

Hard Words.—FIRST MAID—"How did you like working for that college professor?"

SECOND MAID—"Aw, it was a rotten job. He was all the time quarreling with his wife, and they kept me busy running between the keyhole and the dictionary."—*Punch Bowl.*

The Better Rôle.—THE REJECTED—"Well, if you won't, you won't. But why do you say you'll be a sister to me?"

MISS MAINCHANCE—"Why, you see, a sister is not supposed to return her brother's presents."—*Boston Transcript.*

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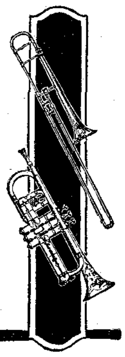

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. S. M.," Baltimore, Md.—"Kindly explain a *trapezium* and *trapezoid*."

With Euclid, who flourished about 300 B. C., a *trapezium* included all quadrilateral figures except the square, rectangle, rhombus, and rhomboid. See definition 33 of the "Elements of Euclid," translated by Scarborough (1705). Proclus, who wrote Commentaries on the first book of Euclid's Elements, A. D. 450, retained the name *trapezion* only for quadrilaterals having two sides parallel, subdividing these into *trapezion isosceles* (isosceles trapezium), having two non-parallel sides (and the angles on their bases) equal, and *skalenon trapezium* (scalene trapezium), in which these sides and angles are unequal. For quadrilaterals having no sides parallel, Proclus introduced the name *trapesoeides* (trapezoid). This nomenclature is retained in all the Continental languages and was used universally in England till late in the eighteenth century, when the application of the terms was transposed so that the figure which Proclus and modern geometers of other nations call specifically a *trapezium* became with most English writers a *trapezoid*, and the *trapezoid* of Proclus and other nations a *trapezium*. The changed sense of *trapezoid* is given in Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary, 1705, and he himself used it and doubtless was the principal means of its diffusion. But since 1875 the original senses have been in prevalent use. To make the subject more clear to you, we cite the following definitions: "*Trapezium*, 1. (Euclidean sense.) Any four-sided plane rectilineal figure that is not a parallelogram; any irregular quadrilateral. 2. (Proclean sense.) A quadrilateral having only one pair of its opposite sides parallel (the specific sense in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries). 3. (Rare, but common up to 1875.) An irregular quadrilateral having neither pair of opposite sides parallel." "*Trapezoid*, 1. (Called *trapezium* by English writers of the nineteenth century.) A quadrilateral figure of which no two sides are parallel. 2. A quadrilateral figure having only two sides parallel." This last (def. 2) is an erroneous application peculiar to English-speaking people, now commonly given up. See also the "New International Encyclopedia" (1922), vol. 22, p. 433.

"R. H. P.," East Holliston, Mass.—*Lamedh* is pronounced *la'meth*—*a* as in *art*, *e* as in *get*, *th* as in *this*. *Samech* is pronounced *sa'mek*—*a* as in *art*, *e* as in *get*.

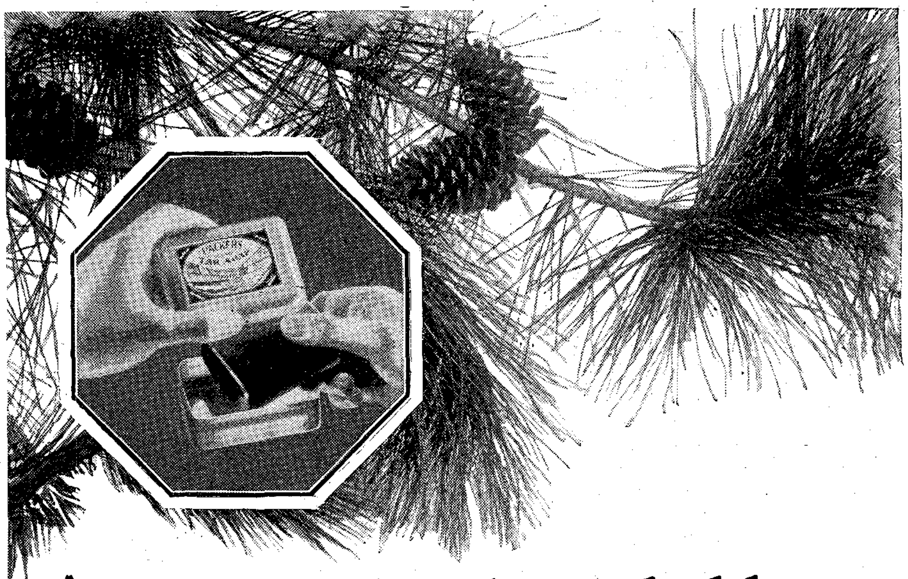
"H. H. G.," Pullman, Wash.—"Kindly tell me the origin of the term *lame duck* and its present usage, especially as applied to politicians."

As early as 1761 the term *lame duck* was current on the London Stock Exchange and signified a defaulter or one who could not meet his financial obligations. The origin of the expression is unknown, but such a person was always described as "waddling out of the Alley." In Australia, where the term has been in long use, it means a ne'er-do-well, a scapegrace. In United States political jargon it has been applied to a politician whose constituency has failed to reelect him to office.

"D. A. A.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"I shall appreciate your stating the plural of the noun *worth* as used in the sense of the following incomplete sentence: 'The net *worth* of the corporation at January 1st and December 31st was or were.' From dictionaries consulted I get the impression that the word *worth* used in this sense is both singular and plural."

In the sentence you quote, the subject *worth* is singular, the correct sentence in full being, "The net worth of the corporation *on* January 1st and *on* December 31st *was* . . . and . . . respectively."

The plural form *worths* rarely appears in literature. Shakespeare used it only once, in *Troilus and Cressida*, act ii, scene 2: "What treason were it to the ransacked queen, disgrace to your great *worths* and shame to me, now to deliver her possession up on terms of base compulsion!" In such a sentence as, "Rich men count their several *worths* by various methods," the plural form would seem to be required. But such instances occur infrequently, and in most cases the synonym *values* should be employed.



A frank talk about baldness

to Men
who wish to *keep* their hair

THERE are theories and theories about Baldness; its cause; the means by which it may be prevented.

Many of the foremost physicians believe that one of the most common causes of baldness among men is dandruff. They believe that if the scalp is not kept thoroughly cleansed and the circulation invigorated, dandruff forms. That this dandruff clogs the pores of the scalp and cuts off the flow of nourishment to the hair roots. That new hairs, as they grow up in the follicles, push out the old hairs. That the new hairs diminish in size as the years go by, until they become as fine as down. That this shrinkage continues until at last no new hair appears.

If you keep your scalp free from dandruff, will this prevent your becoming bald? Frankly, we do not *know*—as there are so many causes of baldness. But we *do* know that dandruff is considered a danger signal which you will do well to heed.

To keep your hair and scalp thoroughly cleansed and healthy, shampoo regularly once a week with Packer's Tar Soap. Pile up the rich, creamy lather upon your head. Massage it well into the scalp with your finger-tips. Then rinse *thoroughly* and dry.

You will enjoy the refreshing, "piney" fragrance of Packer's Tar Soap. And you will be glad to know, too, that the pine-tar and other beneficial ingredients in Packer's Tar Soap have been recommended for many years by physicians for the care of the hair and scalp.

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On receipt of 25c we will mail you generous samples of all three Packer products — Packer's Tar Soap, Packer's Liquid Shampoo and Packer's Charm (a soothing skin lotion).

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We will gladly send you free a copy of our Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp," which gives helpful suggestions for proper shampooing and explains the Packer Method. Send orders for either samples or Manual *to the following address:* The Packer Manufacturing Co., Inc., Dept. 84-D, Box 85, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.

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Sani-Flush cleans the toilet bowl without scrubbing, without putting a hand near the water. No hard work. Simply sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, and flush.

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Apply Sloan's generously. No rubbing is necessary. It sends an increased blood supply straight to the spot. The throbbing ache is relieved, the swelling and inflammation reduced. Get a bottle of Sloan's today and have it on hand—35 cents at all druggists.

Sloan's Liniment *kills pain!*

THE SPICE OF LIFE

What We Escape.—The best argument for the styles of the present day is the family album.—*Dry Goods Economist.*

No Recommendation.—"What do you think of mud as a beautifier?"

"Well, it hasn't done much for the turtle."—*Judge.*

Strange Attachment.—Wanted — room for elderly lady with garden attached, where she can plant and potter in flowers. —*Classified ad in the Montgomery Advertiser.*

Worms Not Desired.—MOTHER—"Get up, Elsie. Remember it's the early bird that gets the worm."

ELSIE (drowsily)—"Let him have 'em, mother. I'm not hungry."—*The Watchman-Examiner (New York.)*

***À la* Mr. Spooner.**—"Say, Bill, I was held up by the coffic trap to-day."

"The what?"

"The trappic coff—the caffic trop—the tropic caff—the—oh, hang it, you know what I mean!"—*Boston Transcript.*

Lost Opportunity — THE WIFE — "I've just shown him the bill for this hat and—"

HER MOTHER — "Oh, Laura, your extravagance will—"

THE WIFE—"And he said, 'Why didn't you get a better one?' "—*Punch* (*London*).

The Hard Heart.—OWNER (to Contractor)—"Why, I was so scared when I saw that scaffold fall that my heart came right up in my mouth."

CONTRACTOR—"Hope you didn't chip any of your teeth on it."—*The American Contractor.*

Alas!—SHE (closing book) — "Mercy! What a terrible creature that Minotour was! It says that he used to devour a young maiden at a meal and then fall into a deep sleep."

HE—"Overcome by the lass-he-chewed, I suppose."—*Boston Transcript.*

Early to Rise.—THE CHIEF — "H'm, late again, Smith!"

SMITH — "I'm sorry, sir, but last night my wife presented me with a boy."

CHIEF—"She'd have done better to have presented you with an alarm clock."

SMITH—"I rather fancy she has, sir."—*The Passing Show* (*London*).

Ah, Yes!—"Is Mr. Perkins at home?" inquired the caller.

"Which one, sir?—there are brothers living here," said the maid.

For a moment the caller looked puzzled, then he had an idea.

"The one who has a sister living in St. Louis," he explained.—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Fixing the Blame.—Margaret is only seven years old, but sometimes quite naughty. On one occasion her mother, hoping to be particularly impressive, said, "Don't you know that if you keep on doing so many naughty things your children will be naughty, too?" Margaret dimpled and cried triumphantly, "Oh, mother, now you've given yourself away!"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

At the Garage.—LITTLE MISS—"Mister will you fix up kitty, there a miss in he purr!"—*Judge.*

All Over.—CANNIBAL PRINCE (rushin in) —"Am I late for dinner?"

CANNIBAL KING—"Yep, every body' eaten."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

All Set.—DAN—"What'll we do to-nigh —stay at home?"

NAN—"No. I've got a terrible cough Let's go to the theater."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Preparedness.—Sealed bids will be re ceived by the Commissioner of Purchase o the City of New York on Thursday, Feb ruary 28, 1924, for furnishing and deliv ering kindling wood to the fire department. —*Maplewood City Record.*

Some Signs.—HIS SISTER—"You think she does not love you, but have you any proof for it?"

JACK—"Yes; proofs are obtained from negatives and she has rejected me no less than three times."—*Boston Transcript.*

Ignorance Is Bliss.—A letter from Palm Beach: "New York is full of restaurants advertising Southern cooking. In the Florida resorts I see restaurants advertising Northern cooking. Is there no part of the country that dares to brag about its cooking at home, where they know it?"—*New York Times.*

Much Against Little.—Leonard Bacon, who was one of the best-known theologians in New England a half century ago, was attending a conference, and some assertions he made in his address were vehemently objected to by a member of the opposition. "Why," he expostulated, "I never heard of such a thing in all my life!"

"Mr. Moderator," rejoined Bacon calmly, "I can not allow my opponent's ignorance, however vast, to offset my knowledge, however small."—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

Ship Ahoy!—The steamship *Montana*, with broken stearing-gear, has been towed into Halifax by the steamship *Poland*. . Only one passenger is aboard of the *Poland* This passenger is a woman belonging to New York, who is on her way to Europe. It is understood that she is suffering from illness, brought on by her rough experience. A survey was held yesterday and a diver will go down this morning to learn if her stern post or rudder is damaged. The *Poland* sailed last night for Antwerp.—*From a news item in the Halifax Herald.*

Simple and Easy.—At a big party in London, a woman of the newly rich and ostentatious class was sitting beside the wife of a prominent labor leader. The former began to talk about her jewelry. "I clean my diamonds with ammonia," she said; "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy and my sapphires with fresh milk. And you, Mrs. Blank?" she asked, turning to the labor leader's wife.

"Oh, I don't clean mine," said the latter airily. "When they get dirty, I simply throw them away."—*Boston Transcript.*